The Columbian.

VOL. I.—NO. 34. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PADDY RUN
COAL COMPANY,
OF
SHICKSHINNY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL $150,000.

JOHN M. STACKHOUSE, President,
CHAS. A. BOONE, Secretary and Treasurer,

DIRECTORS:
John M. Stackhouse, N. L. Campbell,
Chas. A. Boone, Cyrus Stackhouse,
A. McDowell.

OFFICE:
MAIN STREET, SHICKSHINNY, PA.

The lands held by this Company, consist of
FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ACRES,
and sixty-four perches, of carefully selected land lying southwest of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pa., in the western part of the Great Northern or Wyoming Coal Basin.

A very careful and thorough examination recently made has proven these (for the above) lands to be the embodiment of a vast amount of the very best quality of anthracite coal, having every facility that could be desired for transportation in all directions. The above tract is crossed by a good road, and also directly in front, and joining are the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad, and the Wyoming canal, thus affording the very best advantage of a carrying road and canal running to the very mouth of the mines without expense to the company.

The measurement of the different beds or seams already developed was carefully obtained and added together;—the thickness of these seams, including the celebrated "Red Ash," "Buck Mountain," or "Grand Tunnel" vein, is thirty-one and a half feet, (31½), every cubic yard of which will yield a ton, giving a large amount of the best quality of coal.

The location is such that all the veins may be cut and worked to the greatest possible advantage above water level, and at much less expense than can be done from collieries operating below water level.

The coal can be brought to the surface through drifts or tunnels which drain the water from the mines and saves the hoisting of the coal. So the eligibility of these lands for cheap mining is unquestionable. Very lately the "Grand Tunnel" or "Red Ash" vein has been opened, and is now producing as fine a quality of coal as has ever been produced in the anthracite regions. The breaker now in operation is capable of preparing from 150 to 200 tons per day. The surface contains an abundant supply of wood and timber very valuable for mining purposes, which gives the tract the advantage of many other coal lands. The fact that almost all valuable coal lands are being rapidly taken up by heavy capitalists or large corporations, shows that they must steadily and greatly rise in the market value, while with the immense and constantly increasing demand for this coal, and the Railroad and North Branch canal, passing by the mouths of the mines, through the Great Iron making districts of Bloomsburg, Danville, Duncannon, Harrisburg, Middletown, Marietta, and Columbia, to tide-water at Havre de Grace, one can scarcely conceive of a more profitable or permanent source of wealth than may be found in lands like these.

In order to be able to open their works on a more extensive plan, this company has placed a portion of their capital stock in market on the following terms: Any person taking one or more shares of stock at

TEN DOLLARS EACH,

will be entitled annually to a ton of coal at cost at the mine per share, and any stockholders

NOT RECEIVING THE COAL

as aforesaid, to be credited on the books of the Company, with the difference between the cost and selling price for each share, to be paid before a dividend shall be declared.

C. V. KNAPP, Agent.

March 1, 1867.

OMNIBUS LINE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an

OMNIBUS LINE

between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.

His Omnibusses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.

Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accomodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.

JACOB L. GIRTON, Proprietor.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

the successors of

WILLIAM SLOAN & SON

continue the business of making

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every style of

FANCY WAGONS,

which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$150,000
Ætna	1,000,000
Commerce	100,000
Fulton	300,000
Baltic	250,000
Putnam	500,000
Merchants	750,000
Springfield	500,000
Germania	300,000
Insurance Company of State Penn'a	630,000
Connecticut Mutual Life	10,000,000
North American Transit	300,000

FREAS BROWN, *Agent*,
mars67-ly.] BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION.—THE CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC ORGAN OF THE STATE.—The Weekly Patriot and Union is published every Thursday by the Patriot and Union Printing and Publishing Association. It is a double sheet of eight pages, and contains forty-eight columns of matter, made up of Literary, Agricultural, News, Trade and Miscellaneous selections, Reports of Congressional and Legislative Proceedings, Speeches, Political Essays, Editorials, etc.

THE TERMS:

One copy, one year, cash	$2 50
" six months "	1 50
Ten copies, one year, and one to getter up of Club	20 00
Twenty copies, one year, and one to getter up of Club	35 00

THE "DAILY PATRIOT & UNION"
will be furnished to mail subscribers for $7.00 per annum.

☞ Business letters should be addressed to the "Patriot and Union," Harrisburg, Pa.

WM. H. MILLER, Trustee.
WM. B. BOAS, Publisher.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

We respectfully invite attention to the following note from the able and popular Deputy State Superintendent of Schools for Pennsylvania:

MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston, Mass.:

GENTLEMEN.—Permit me to congratulate you on the marked success of "Our Young Folks." From the issue of the first number I have watched with much solicitude its tone and character, well knowing the immense influence, for good or for evil, it would be likely to wield. Judging by the tone which has prevailed in much of our juvenile literature, both religious and secular, I feared that its contributors might lack that youngheartedness which can alone speak to the childnature, or that the faith and innocuousness of youth might be tampered with and displaced by a fancy for the vices and deceits of maturer years. Happily my fears have proved groundless, and the whole community have to thank you for producing a magazine so well adapted to the class for which it is intended, and so elevating and refining in its influences. SAMUEL P. BATES,
Deputy State Superintendent Schools, Pa.

TERMS OF OUR YOUNG FOLKS: $2 a year, in advance; three copies, $5; five copies, $7; ten copies, $15; and each additional copy $1.50. Twenty copies, $30, and a copy gratis to the person procuring the club.

Special inducements offered to teachers to act as agents. Special copy and circular sent to persons who wish to procure subscribers, for ten cents. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
Boston, Mass.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

From and after October 2, 1865, the trains will pass Rupert as follows:

GOING NORTH.—Emdira Mail at 4 P.M.; Erie Express at 2:48 A.M.

GOING SOUTH.—Philadelphia Mail at 11 A.M.; New York Express at 4 P.M.

GEORGE WEBB, Supt.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

LONG POND HOTEL.

THE undersigned having leased and re-furnished in good style the above well-known House, situate

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

in the borders of Columbia and Sullivan counties, in one of the most beautiful and healthful regions in the State; is fully prepared to accommodate visitors and sojourners

WITH THEIR FAMILIES.

The Pond and streams are well stocked with delicious fish of many kinds including

TROUT AND PIKE,

and boats in good order will be kept for the accommodation and amusement of guests, either for fishing or pleasure excursions upon this beautiful sheet of water which is

SEVERAL MILES IN EXTENT.

Surrounded by an extensive Forest, there is afforded to the huntsman a splendid field for his own peculiar sports, and exercise with his

DOG AND GUN.

His Larder will be always provided with the delicacies of the season; and his Bar stocked with PURE LIQUORS. The House is large and commodious; the Stabling extensive and safe.

The House is reached from several points on the Bloomsburg & Lackawanna Railroad; and is a splendid place to pass the hot months of summer.

B. R. HAYHURST.

May 17, 1867-tm.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting on his part to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibusses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. JOHN F. CASLOW.

Bloomsburg, March 22, 1866.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
BY
BERNARD STOHNER.

HAVING lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a

FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,

on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a

RESTAURANT,

the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,

A LITTLE MORE THAN

His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. [my17'67-6m.

STEVENS HOUSE,
20, 22, 24 & 26, BROADWAY, N. Y.
Opposite Bowling Green,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

THE STEVENS HOUSE is well and widely known to the traveling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city —is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal railroad and steamboat depots.

The Stevens House has liberal accommodation for over 300 guests—it is well furnished, and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season—at moderate rates. GEO. K. CHASE & CO.,
my17'67-6m. Proprietors.

FORK'S HOTEL,
GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its popular accommodations to its former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*Mc Henry*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

THE SWAN HOTEL,
[THE UPPER HOUSE,]
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

This subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. JOHN SNYDER.

Orangeville, Pa., March 15, 1867-tm.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

THE Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of

SUMMER REFRESHMENTS,
consisting of
SPICED OYSTERS, SARDINES, TRIPE, BOLOGNAS
SHEEP TONGUE, BOILED EGGS, SWEITZER CHEESE,

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE. ☜

LAWSON CALMAN.

Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867.

THE ESPY HOTEL,
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. WM. REMLEY.

Espy, Pa., April 12, 1867.

BRICK HOTEL,
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
ISRAEL MUMMA, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Samuel Everitt, the Proprietor has put in the requisite material to refit and furnish BAR AND LARDER with the choicest liquors and newest deliceacies. His stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests. [apr5'67.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,
Catawissa, Pa.

The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

THE UNION HOTEL,
Arch Street, between Third and Fourth Streets,
Philadelphia,
CHRIST & WEBER,
Proprietors.

GIRARD HOUSE,
Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia.
H. W. KANAGA,
Proprietor.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,
46 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
J. & W. G. M'KIBBIN, Proprietor.
May 10, 1867-ly.

To Hotel and Saloon keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed Mr. B. stoliner agent for the sale of my ale, porter brown stout, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price (and with the same article), as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,

FRED LAUER,
Steam Brewery, Reading, Pa.

S. ARTMAN. C. H. BILLINGER. E. B. ARTMAN.
ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO.,
NO. 23 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
(*Nearly opposite Jones, Keat, Smiles & Co.*)
Wholesale Dealers in
YARNS, BATTING, WADDING, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, FLY NETS,
GRAIN BAGS, CORDAGE, &C. ALSO,
WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE,
BRUSHES, TRUNKS, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.
May 10, 1867-ly.

THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindess shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two dollars a year if paid in advance. If not paid in advance two dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One square	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares	3,00	5,00	6,00	9,00	14,00
Three squares	5,00	7,00	8,00	12,00	18,00
Four squares	6,00	8,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
Half column	10,00	12,00	15,00	20,00	30,00
One column	15,00	18,00	20,00	30,00	40,00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3,00; Auditor's Notice $2,50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance—all others due after the first insertion.

☞ It is, in *all cases*, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
"*Columbian Office*,"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE, FRANK R. SNYDER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB
PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

M. E. JACKSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
CENTRALIA, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. L. B. KLINE,
A graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, having permanently located, offers his professional services to the citizens of Catawissa and vicinity. Office on Main street, second door east of Creasy & John's Building. apr5'67-6m

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the Columbian Office. [Jan'67.

J. B. ROBISON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.
Office in Ikeman's Building, Main Street, West of the American House. [my24'67.

AUCTIONEER.
MOSES COFFMAN,

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [mar8'67.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,
(Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army.)
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
☞ Office at the house opposite Shive's Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Calls promptly attended to both night and day.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK
MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, &c.,
Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

S. C. SHIVE,
CABINET MAKER,
AND MANUFACTURER BY STEAM OF
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS,
SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS,
WINDOW FRAMES, &C.
MAIN STREET,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
June 29, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS,
FASHIONABLE
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING
AND
SHAMPOOING SALOON,
over Wollmayer & Jacoby's Ice Cream Saloon,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and beautifying the hair; will restore hair to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, constantly on hand. [apr14'67.

C. E. SAVAGE,
PRACTICAL
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
Main Street, near the Court House,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Constantly on hand a fine assortment of
AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES,
Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware and Spectacles.

Particular attention paid to the repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles.

☞ Masonic marks made to order. All work warranted. [apr19'67.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

Original Poetry.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

BY MARIAN ROSS.

ONCE, while I alone was sitting, where the dying firelight, flitting,
Cast upon the walls (all many a trembling, ghost-like shadow, thin,
While I pondered, deeply thinking, fancy's chain together linking;
And my soul as deeply drinking, drinking melody within,—
Lost to all save forms of fancy, and my secret thoughts within—
Thinking of what might have been,

An if answer, then, returning, to the thoughts within me burning,
While I sat and sadly listened to the sighing of the wind;
Listened to its mournful sighing, like the voices of the dying,
In their death-throes wildly crying, suddenly, above the din,
In a voice, low and sepulchral, yet distinct above the din,
Came the words "it might have been,"
And no other word was spoken, in the silence so unbroken
That one there could hear distinctly but the dropping of a pin;
And it harmonized so truly with my thought, distinctly,
That I said, there's no one, surely none but me within;
Was it not myself made answer, to my secret thoughts within?
Spoke the voice, "it might have been,"

Ah! said I, politely rising, 'tis some friend, me thus surprising.
When, before me, thus, in secret, hath my chamber entered in,
And in mischief thus delighting, me in secret is affrighting,
But while I my lamp am lighting, lighting up the gloom herein,
Tell me by what name to greet my unknown visitor herein,
Spake the voice, "it might have been,"

Might have been—nay, thou art being, though beyond all mortal seeing,
Cries I, sorely vexed, and speaking with but ill-concealed chagrin,
For the lamplight o'er all stealing, every darkened nook revealing,
Proved the gloom was naught concealing, save the usual forms therein;
Search'd I well each hidden corner, but naught being found therein,
Which could say "it might have been."

From the fruitless search returning, with insatiate burning
But to solve the mystery that seemed between to lie,
With my heart all in a flutter, close I barred each door and shutter,
And with inward, angry mutter, then resumed my pen.
Come, it, muse, cried I defiant, subject give my fancy,
Spoke the voice, "it might have been,"

Ah! thought I, with inward terror, I have made one grievous error
Since though all my bolts and bars it hath my chamber entered in;
Be it fried, or foe, or devil; means it good, or means it evil;
It hath not intent to travel, all my utmost "doubts within,
Ghost or not my secret sorrow, so securely locked within?
Said the voice, "it might have been,"

Spirit, said I, tell me truly; as thou knowest tell me surely,
On the enemy sad soul loveth, claims in sorrow as his kin,
Those whom Fate would coldly sever, thus to dwell for ever,
And to be united never in this world of strife and sin
Tell me, I implore thee, will they meet beyond this vale of sin?
Said the voice, "it might have been,"

Ah! cried I, impious blindly, now thy words are most unkindly,
And to me why evil mission here at last I now begin?
If no demon art to bereft me, or the only solace left me,
Thus despoiled of all aspiration for the pain and strife within?
Spirit, by the way thou comest., I would be at (some rest)
Still the voice, "it might have been."

I awoke, the words still ringing in my ear, and sadly bringing
All the sorry pain and sorrow locked my inmost soul within,
While the dying firelight, streaming, gave the room a ghastly seeming,
Ah! I cried, have been dreaming here with thoughts close shut in,
Hence will visit and that vile dream, haunting thoughts close shut in,
Dreaming of what might have been.

And that voice still, still is ringing, still is ever sadly bringing
Memories to my soul lade slumber her most sweet depts within,
And when she would seek to borrow respite from ever present sorrow,
By thoughts of a brighter morrow, which some peace and joy might win,
Then this demon voice of horror, mocks the rest my soul would win,
Saying still, "it might have been."

Miscellaneous.

A TRIAL OF NERVE.

SETTING ON A SWARM OF BEES ON A MAN'S FACE.

IN June, 1861, Mr. Simmonds, a farmer residing at Brookland Farm, Weybridge, was dressing in order to attend the rent audit at Woburn House. Before putting on his coat, he preceived from his window an unusually large swarm of bees filling the air with their cloud and noise. It was, in fact, as he afterwards ascertained, two swarms, that had come out of two distant hives and had united in the air. He ran out in his shirt sleeves, and without his hat, to see where they would alight. The bees, after making some circles in the air, led him off to the bank of the river Wey. Thinking that the bees might cross the river and perhaps escape, he adopted a plan not uncommon with bee-masters, namely, that of throwing dust into the air among the bees.—This often makes them settle quickly. They did settle quickly, and this more so than he expected, for in a short time the whole of one of the largest swarms he had seen, settled upon his head, face and breast. They hung down in front like a great beard to the bottom of hi waist-coat. Had he not been well accustomed to bees and perfectly collected, his situation would have been a very dangerous one; for, had he at all irritated this mass of armed insects, he would no doubt have received a sufficient number of stings to have placed his life in peril. He was obliged to close his eyes slowly, and to keep his mouth shut. Then, in order to prevent their entering his nostrils, which they endeavored to do, he slowly thrust one hand through the mass, and with his two fingers managed to keep drawing and pushing them away from his nostrils as they tried to enter, he breathing all the while as softly as possible. This was necessary, as bees are generally irritated by being breathed upon.

He then began to consider what course he should take. He was some distance from his house, and no one near him or within call. His first thought was to walk slowly into the river Wey, and gently sink his head under the water and thus throw off the swarm. But a moment's consideration dissauded him from that attempted remedy. He could not have disengaged them all, for many were between his neckcloth and his skin, and still more were crawling down his back. He found that if he walked he could not help disturbing the hanging mass, and that every little agitation, however slight, caused a hum and a hiss from some thousands. He then remembered the account given in Thorley's work on bees of a swarm setting on the face and neck of a servant maid, who escape unhurt by the care and advice of her master; he, without irritating the swarms, having hived it from off her with a hive well smeared with honey. To avoid agitating the swarm, Mr. Simmonds slowly knelt down on the grass and remained perfectly still. He then found a number of bees were gathering in a mass under the waistband of his trousers, in the hollow of his back, to which spot the others were drawing, indicating that the queen was there. Fearing, therefore, that the tightness of the waistband might crush, or at any rate irritate this part of the swarm, he slowly unbuttoned the front of his trousers.

It is not easy to conceive a more helpless condition than that to which Mr. Simmonds was now reduced. He that was the master of forty hives, from which he could usually levy what spoils he pleased, killing his thousands at his pleasure with a brimstone match, was now completely in the power of one detachment of his own army, and was reduced to the most suppliant position. Even to call for help would have been dangerous, as the bees near his mouth would have been undoubtedly irritated, and would have probably entered his mouth.—At this moment he heard a railway train on the Chertsey Branch Railway, from which he was about fifty yards distant. It fortunately happened that the engine-driver was known to him, and had a commission from him to sound his railway whistle if he saw anything wrong among his cows and sheep.

This engine-driver, seeing Mr. Simmonds on his knees, with one arm extended as for help, and something odd hanging from his face, sounded his whistle. This was heard by Mr. Simmonds' wife, who supposing that some cow was ill, sent her son and a farming man out in the fields. They soon found Mr. Simmonds in the predicament above described. In addition to the hanging mass there was a cloud of bees still flying around him, so that to approach him was not the most agreeable office. However they came near enough to hear him speak, which he did very gently, merely saying: "Bring a bushel hive well rubbed with honey and some bricks."

While they were gone at the top of their speed for this, he remained perfectly still. The tickling of the bees' feet on his face was almost unbearable, and the danger of irritating those that were down his neck was imminent.

The most difficult part he had to perform, however, was that before mentioned, of dissuading the bees, with the aid of his two forefingers, from getting up his nostrils. These bees were not in a good humor, as they were breathed upon, and were also deterred from doing as they pleased, and one bee showed his displeasure by stinging Mr. Simmonds at the fork of his two fore fingers. This was not pleasant of itself, but it was a serious occurrence, as it might be the prelude to a more extensive attack. He avoided making any start when he was stung and continued to push away as gently as possible those that were near his nostrils. This was the only safe place to breathe from, as it was necessary to keep his mouth perfectly closed. Of course, the few minutes that elapsed before the return of his son and servant seemed a terribly long period to Mr. Simmonds, and during the whole of it he remained as motionless as possible on his knees.

On their arrival, the hive was placed on three bricks, with its mouth downward, and Mr. Simmonds slowly laid himself on his breast on the grass, with his head close to the hive. The honey soon attracted the bees nearest to it, and a slow movement of the bees took place, till at length the whole swarm gradually gathered itself under and within the hive, except a few patches of bees, which, walking away Mr. Simmonds easily disengaged from his dress with his hand, and made them join their companions. Mr. Simmonds thus escaped from not only a very disagreeable but a perilous situation. It occupied two hours from the time that the bees alighted on their master to the time of his release.

THE INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPERS.—Daniel Webster once remarked: "Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper, and amply rewarded is its patron, I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette which he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a sheet with printed matter without putting in it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is away from home at school should supply him with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had and those who had not access to newspapers. Other things being equal, the first were always superior to the last in debate, composition, and general intelligence."

OLD grease of any kind rubbed on hen's heads and necks and under the wings will kill all the lice on them. It will kill the lice on cattle and calves. Rub plenty of it on the backs and necks so it will run down about the body, and they are "gone up entirely."

THE DISSECTING ROOM.

THE student anatomy is introduced into a long dissecting hall—well ventilated and lighted from the roof. An array of tables, numbering, perhaps, two dozen, stretches around the hall—each with a slanting surface covered with zinc.

Subjects are provided by parties regularly employed for that purpose—who, notwithstanding the safety of their trade, still prefer to make it the business of the night. These subjects are brought from the island which New York uses as the Potter's Field, and are the remains of paupers, criminals, and those unfortunate women who from so large a class in city life. They are conveyed into the reception-room, and each one injected with an antiseptic, containing zinc mercury, or arsenic, mixed with plaster of Paris, and the whole mixture colored to a tint of red. The aorta is opened, and the arteries filled in a similar manner by means of a large and powerful syringe. After this preparation the body will resist decomposition from two to six weeks. As soon as laid on the table, a class of five students attack the subject, one assuming the head, and each of the others working at one of the limbs. In order to assist in the tracing of arteries, the latter are sometimes injected with melted wax tinted with different colors, thus bringing out their exquisite ramifications. We are aware that some may consider this a repulsive employment, and yet there is great pleasure in pursuing anatomical investigations, and all sense of the horrible is lost in the value and importance of the study.

With respect to the appearance of the subjects, it may be premised that they are not striking illustrations of human beauty. On the other hand they are generally the vilest, lowest and most unfavorable specimens of the race. They are the victims of famine or exhausting disease, or are those who pined away in weary senility. Occasionally some robust form still bears evidence of a life of crime, and the scowl of abject depravity yet lingers upon the debased countenance. With these, how ever, are sometimes contrasted young and delicate shapes, which suggest the history of early shame and a career of misery, suddenly changing from the brandy saloons of splendid vice to this charnel-house of science. On one occasion of this kind the students were seen to cluster with looks of deep compassion around one whose life, just entering on blasted woman-hood, had been termin ated by sudden death. Her feet and hands were small and white, her hair fell in curls about her neck, and in her features there lingered the traces of former beauty; What was her history? What a volume could have been written of life's battles, temptations, and miseries, if those lips could have told their story. It was a spectacle which recalled the sympathetic lines of one of the bards of sorrow:

"Touch her not scornfully,
Think of her mournfully,
Gently and humanly;
Not of the stains of her,
All that remains of her
Now is pure womanly."

The dissecting-room of an afternoon is an interesting scene. A hundred young men may be seen, mostly clad in black cotton gowns, sitting on high stools around the slanting tables, and using forceps and scalpel, as occasion may require, laying bare the muscle, tracing arteries, or investigating nerves. A few meerschaums relieve the heavy atmosphere by the flavor of tobacco, and a noisy hum fills the hall, occasionally breaking out into laughter as some joke enlivens the quiet pursuit of science. One may be whistling in a low key, another humming a snatch of familiar song. The opera may be criticised over a decomposed arm, while the topic with another will be the party he attended last night, and the bouquet offered to some beauty by a hand that now, like Lear's "smells of mortality."

Every little while the various lecture bells are heard, and there is a running in and out in obedience to this important summons.

Visit the same spot at a later hour, when darkness and solitude invest it with their solemn mantle. All is still. There is no one there but yourself and the dead. A dim gas-burner throws a sufficient light to show the nature and surroundings of the scene; or perhaps, the moon shining through the broad window, lights up the ghastly faces that yet retain their natural covering, giving a still more fearful aspect to the half denuded skulls that lie around. There is much, then, in this dissecting theatre much that is sad, and fearful, and revolting; but it also has a tinge of the romantic—perhaps it might be added, the poetic. In such a place Edgar A. Poe might have caught a fresh inspiration, and Hawthorne found a new idea to work up in his weird and harrowing style.

RAILROAD SIGNALS.—A contemporary has done the traveling public good service in procuring the various signals by which the movement of trains are directed. The signals are by the steam whistle, lanterns, flags and the motion of the hands. They are given as follows:

One whistle—"Down breaks."
Two whistles—"Off breaks."
Three whistles—"Back up."
Continued whistle—"Danger."

A rapid succession of short whistles is the cattle alarm, at which brakes will always be put down.

A sweeping parting of the hands on a level with the eyes is a signal to "go ahead."

A downward motion of one hand, with extended arms "to stop."

A beckoning motion of one hand "to back."

A lantern raised and lowered vertically, is a signal for "starting;" swung at right angles or crossing the track, "to stop;" swung in a circle "to back the train."

A red flag waved upon the track must be regarded as a signal of danger, so with other signals given with energy.

Hoisted at the station is a signal for the train to stop.

Stuck up on the roadside is a signal of danger on the track ahead.

Carried unfurled upon the engine is a warning that another engine or train is on its way.

A BROTHER and two sisters live in Portland whose united ages are 285 yrs. *Union.*

ANNOYING AND FASHIONABLE ACCIDENT.

A YOUNG LADY FALLS THROUGH A BUGGY.

ONE of the annoying, yet ludicrous accidents, which will happen in the best of families, occurred on Sunday, not over a thousand miles from this city. A dry goods clerk had an engagement to take his lady love a buggy riding. Early in the morning he appeared before her father's door, with one of those spider-like vehicles, which are probably constructed with a view of ascertaining how light a buggy can be made, and at the same time be serviceable.

The lady is sweet sixteen, beautiful, and just a little bit of what is termed "fast." She is full of life, fun and frolic, and is decidedly *en bonpoint*, weighing about one hundred and forty-five pounds. As the young gentleman drove up, his lady love was standing on the top step of the front door, with her venerable father, who had his gold specs elevated on his forehead, in order to get a distant view of his future son-in-law.

Adonis jumped out of the buggy prepared to assist the young lady in but she suddently took one of those strange freaks to which the dear sex are all subject. The buggy was standing about four feet from the steps and considerably below the steps upon which stood the young lady. She probably wanted to convince her lover that she was not clumsy if she was fat, and thought this would be a good time to show him her agility. Be that as it may she gave a jump and landed in the centre of the buggy. If she had stopped there all would have been well, but alas! the thin boards of the bottom of the buggy, unable to stand the presure, gave way, and the young lady continued her descent.

There was a piercing scream; a plunging horse with a young man holding to him, a bundle of muslin in the buggy and two little gaiter boots pointing to within six inches of the ground under it. Pater familias rushed to the rescue and detached the horse from the buggy. He then got up on one side, young man on the other, and they attempted to raise young lady up. "O, *stop*, stop! you are killing me," she cried.

The boards had broken in the centre, and the long sharp splinters extended downwards, and when they attempted to rais the young lady out of her predicament these sharp splinters would catch in her le—pshaw! Did you ever see a wire mouse trap? If not, go and get one, stick your finger through the entrance tunnel and try to pull it out. You will then understand the sad fix that our young lady was in on Sunday morning.

The old man comprehended the situation in a moment. He told the young man to get down and break the splinters off. Young lady screamed, "O, don't !" and he wouldn't. At this stage of proceedings a practical neighbor came up with a hatchet, and the young lady was soon extricated from her unpleasant situation, and disappeared behind the front door.

We dont know whether the young lady sustained any serious injury or not, we are not going to ask any questions of the young man.—*Louisville Courier.*

A HORRIBLE DISASTER.—The columns of the European German papers are filled with the particulars of the greatest disaster that ever desolated any mining district.

On the first of July last, the wooden frame-work of a 1,500 feet deep pit of a coal mine in the neighborhood of Lugan, in Saxony, gave way, blocking up, with an impenetrable mass of timber and rock, the pit at a depth of about 300 ells from the top. At the moment of the disaster 102 men, nearly all of them the supporters of large families, were working in the bottom of the mine. Their provisions were calculated for one day. On the 5th of July, the date of our latest news by mail, the place were the fallen masses had stopped the pit was such a solid structure that the water was standing on it many feet high. From all sides the most available help was offered, but the conviction that nothing could be done soon enough to save the unfortunate miners weakened, as it seems, any energetic efforts.

They were doomed to die of starvation and want of fresh air. On the 8th of July all attempts to reach the bottom of the mine by any quick process were abandoned, and a slow but sure plan was devised by which at least the corpses of the perished could be extracted. Iron tubes of about two feet in diameter were to be sunk through the obstructions to the bottom of the pit. Among the dead are forty-four married men, one of whom had a wife and nine living children. The scenes at the entrance of the pit are described as lamentable without a parallel. One hundred and thirty-seven children filled the air with their woeful cries, whilst the superintendent of the mines, to whose negligence the disaster was ascribed by the people, could only be saved from being mobbed by his sudden imprisonment.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—*A Man Impaled Alive.*—A young man named Strawhacker came to his death in Philipsburg on Saturday last in a most distressing manner. He had been throwing some hay into the mow of a barn near his residence and had ascended into the mow for the purpose of arranging the hay. Finishing the work he threw the fork with which he had been working to the floor beneath, and no doubting but that it was lying flat upon the floor jumped after it

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1867.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

A RICH JOKE.

ON Monday last, seeing a dozen or two strange radicals in town, we ventured to inquire what was up; and were told that P. John was going to have a little convention. Upon the ringing of the bell, we and a baker's dozen more of outsiders walked into the Court House and took seats. Including delegates there were about sixty people in the House.

Mr. Samuel Knorr called to order, and named Benjamin P. Fortner as chairman. A Mr. Jackson of Berwick and a Mr. Monroe of Montour were then made secretaries. After a dead silence of some minutes, somebody suggested that they had better call the roll and see what townships were represented. After a while that was got through with, and several townships were represented. [Considerable whispering here took place between P. John, S. Knorr and M. Monroe, the few delegates sitting round waiting patiently for developments.]

A resolution was then offered appointing representative conferees. Finally Mr. A. P. Young moved to proceed to nominate candidates for various offices. After awhile that was seconded. [Silence.] Then Mr. A. P. Young got up and said he would like to ask what they ought to nominate first? P. John, *very timidly*, suggested "Jury Commissioner." The President thought "Sheriff" should be first. [Silence.] After more whispering between P. John, S. Knorr and a few others, somebody named Silas Conner as a candidate for sheriff. Nobody else coveting a thrashing, Mr. Conner was voted nominated. [Silence.] Mr. I. W. Hartman was named for Treasurre; [silence,] and then voted nominated.

So, and with the same saturnine funeral solemnity, Silas Johnson was named for County Commissioner, Daniel Yetter for Auditor, and Elisha Hayman for Jury Commissioner. Then Mr. Knorr said P. John (who was an outsider) had in his pocket some resolutions and he wanted John to read 'em, which John thereupon did. The President, after inquiring whether he should adjourn the convention *sine die*, put the motion, and it was solemnly carried.

A more utterly vapid, stupid, spiritless thing we have never seen. Even the Radicals in town gave it the go by, and one of the town delegates sat at the opposite side of the Court House, and took no part in the proceeding. A number of townships were unrepresented, and the whole might as well have been.

THE New York *Times*, a leading Radical sheet, pitches into the Radicals of this State for the dishonest way in which they are carrying on the campaign. Of course the *Republican*, being edited by what Greeley terms as one of those "little creatures whom heaven for some inscrutable purpose permits to edit the majority of Republican county papers," —the *Republican* we say dare not publish the comments of its party papers. And we defy P. John to publish Judge Sharswood's opinion in full. The *Times* says:

"We think the Republicans in Pennsylvania, Ohio and other States where political campaigns are in progress, are making a mistake in attempting to fasten upon their opponents the purpose of *repudiation*. In the first place it does not, thus far, seem to be precisely true; in the second place, it is strongly denied by the Opposition themselves; in the third place, it is a bad thing to circulate the impression throughout this country and Europe, that a party so strong numerically as the Democrats are in Pennsylvania, Ohio and other States, are in favor of repudiation. If they are constantly charged with it they will very likely come to believe, in course of time, that the charge must really be true, and they will unconsciously assume the very ground upon which they have been pushed by their opponents. It should be political death and dishonor for any man or party to suggest repudiation, and there should be no attempt to familiarize the public mind with so disgraceful an idea.

OUR citizens have heard the most of the particulars in regard to the Creveling case, one of the parties being from this place. We clip the annexed extract from an exchange:

"Michigan has a breach of promise case, a really *recherche* affair, of which Chicago, even with its Procter-Munn case, may well be envious. St. Joseph county is the locality favored with this sensation, and a Mr. Ozias French the one whose affections have been cheated and wronged. The defendant, Mrs. Sally Creveling, has reached the mature age of sixty, is possessed of a nice little piece of property in her own right and is now the wife of a wealthy gentleman about her own age, whose home is in Bloomsburg, Pa. Mr. French is described as a 'well-to-do farmer,' also about sixty years of age, and the damage to himself by the fickleness of Mrs. Creveling, late the widow Harvey, to whom he was to have been married about the 4th inst., he estimates at five thousand dollars."

THE REMOVAL OF HOLT.—The President decided on the 16 inst to issue an order relieving Judge Holt from his position at the head of the so-called Bureau of Military Justice, and granting him leave of absence until some other place in the army requires his services. It was found that the act of Congress creating this office did not change the usual form of removing army officers, and as Holt did not come under the Civil Tenure law, there was no other available procedure to get rid of him but to order him out of the way. There is no little regret felt in some circles that he is not ordered to join his boon companion and esteemed friend, Sanford Conover.

IT is a singular fact that although Judge Sharswood has been on the bench for twenty years, the Radicals can only find fault with but one of his decisions. This is a virtual admission that all the others are right. As to what that *decision* was, we refer to another column, and every candid man must say it was right. If a man contracts for wheat he cannot be paid in bran; if he contracts for gold or silver he cannot be paid in greenbacks at forty per cent. discount. If so, the provision for the payment of 5-20 bonds in gold, may be revoked by an act of Congress.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

WE have been unable for want of space, to give the proceedings in the Criminal Court at Washington City in the case of the prosecution against John H. Surratt, as they have taken place, or even the daily synoptical reports furnished the press by telegraph. But now that the case is concluded (for the present at least) we will take the necessary time to prepare a statement of the leading points in the case and find the necessary space for its publication, in order that the readers of the COLUMBIAN may be put in possession of what is most material and interesting in the history of this great trial.

Surratt was indicted for the murder of President Lincoln on 14th April 1865, in conspiracy with Booth, Herold, Payne, Atzerott and Mrs. Surratt, who were executed shortly after the assassination under the finding of a Military Commission. John H. Surratt was in Canada at the time of the execution and for some time afterwards, secreted from public observation; at a time when a reward had been offered for his arrest and when if he had been arrested and tried with the other persons accused, he would undoubtedly have been convicted and executed. Subsequently he fled to Europe and passing through Great Britain and across the continent, took refuge in Italy. There he enlisted in the Papal Zouaves and remained awhile, but being detected and the Papal Government being about to deliver him up to the authorities of the United States, he again fled by way of Malta to Egypt and finally was arrested in the latter country and sent home in one of our public ships of war. He was brought to Washington early last spring and placed in prison where he yet remains. His secreting himself and his flight to foreign countries, of course raises a presumption of his guilt and constituted one of the strong points against him upon his trial. But this presumption is much weakened by a due consideration of the facts which surrounded him or affected his case. A large public reward had been offered for his apprehension, the excitement of the public mind was intense, and it was well understood that trial by Military Commission did not afford an unimpeachable or certain security for innocence. Under these circumstances, even upon the assumption of his innocence of the crime, it need not surprise us that he withheld himself from the grasp of the Government and fled into foreign parts of the earth. And such conduct will seem the more natural when we consider that he must have known that some facts showing friendship for the rebellion and some degree of association or intimacy with Booth, could be fairly proved against him.

But we come to the merits of the case as developed upon the trial, and we shall take up several points for separate and distinct examination.

An important question disputed upon the trial was the whereabouts of Surratt the 14th of April 1865, on the evening of which day Mr. Lincoln was assassinated at Ford's Theatre in the City of Washington. Was Surratt at the place where the crime was committed assisting, or prepared to assist, in its commission? Was he an aid to Booth in the diabolical work which Booth had undertaken and at the place where his aid could be rendered effectual? The prosecution insisted that he *was* at Washington upon that fatal 14th of April, while the defence insisted that he was at Elmira in the State of New York. Upon this vital point of *place* we have formed a strong opinion from a perusal of the evidence as given in full in the columns of the *National Intelligencer*. It seems to us clear upon a fair consideration of all the testimony given, that Surratt was at Elmira and not at Washington on the 14th of April 1865, and that it was not possible for him to participate as a party in the commission of the great crime. So thought two-thirds at least of the jurors before whom he was tried, and such we believe will be general opinion in the future.

It is to be observed that the prosecution proved that Surratt left his hotel in Montreal on the afternoon of April 12th to come South by the Albany route; and they admitted (for the proof showed) that he came to Elmira. But in that case he could not have arrived in Elmira until late in the afternoon of the 13th; and his presence on the 14th, in Washington is not altogether impossible would be highly improbable. Besides, on account of a great freshet at that time in the West Branch of the Susquehanna, the regular running of passenger trains between Elmira and Harrisburg was interrupted.

But his presence in Elmira on the 14th, was directly established by three or four witnesses who spoke positively of interviews with him there, and who, from the circumstances which they state, could not be mistaken as to his identity. Three citizens of Elmira, men of credit, unimpeached and uncontradicted, bore this testimony, beside a witness from New York city whose character was assailed by the prosecution. Two of these Elmira witnesses *transacted business with him at the time, and the third conversed with him*, and each was able to fix the date with clearness and certainty. *One of them conversed with him on the morning of the 15th, concerning the telegraphic despatch, just received, that Mr. Lincoln had been assassinated the night before in Washington.* Surratt at the time wore a remarkable coat called a "Garibaldi," which it was proved had been made for him a few days before in Montreal. In addition to this very decisive proof the defence produced and proved a hotel register from one of the New York towns, on Surratt's route back to Canada, in which the name "John Harrison" was entered in his proper hand writing under a date which proved his absence from Washington on the 14th. It is true the court refused to submit this hotel record to the jury for their consideration after it was duly proved, upon the ground of a *possibility* that Surratt might have come back into the state of New York subsequently and have then made the entry in question. But this supposition was in the highest degree improbable because the proof was that he remained secreted in Canada until he went abroad, and we may well believe that his fear of arrest would not permit his return into the State of New York. In point of reason therefore, whatever may be the rule of law, this hotel record was worthy of consideration by the jury and is now worthy of consideration by the public in forming a judgment upon the guilt or innocence of the accused.

The testimony of the prosecution given to prove the presence of Surratt in Washington on the 14th of April, does not appear to us to be entitled to much confidence even when considered by itself and independent of the evidence for the defence. It is, in our opinion, upon its face, plainly unreliable and inconclusive. It is a remarkable and an important fact that the witnesses called by the prosecution to fix Surratt in Washington on the 14th of April, *were not persons who had known him before, but strangers.* It is alledged that he was seen upon the public Avenue, in a crowded barber shop, at a public hotel, and in front of Ford's theatre etc., on the 14th of April; but all the persons who are said to have seen him, with perhaps one exception, were utter strangers to him and were ill qualified to fix his identity long afterwards. They had never seen him before and there is no pretence that they ever saw him subsequently until after his arrest and when two years had elapsed. Not one of them transacted business with him (as did the witnesses at Elmira) nor had they any strong reason at the time, to notice his appearance or conduct. Their evidence therefore is weak and uncertain considered by itself, and does not furnish solid ground for a judgment of condemnation.

But when we come to consider this testimony in connection with that given for the defence, it wholly disappears from the case as an element of judgment. We do not here speak of the proof of an *alibi*—of Surratt's absence at Elmira—but of the proof given by the defence in direct explanation and contradiction of the testimony that Surratt was present in Washington at the time alledged.

Sergeant Dye testified for the prosecution that he believed he saw Surratt in front of Ford's theatre on the night of the assassination, calling the hour or time; the inference being that this was notice to the conspirators when to commence their nefarious work. In this testimony he was corroborated by a companion, *except as to the identification of Surratt.* But the man who *did* call the hour upon that occasion was produced by the defence and testified to the fact, and that the call was to notify one of the actors to go on the stage. In this he was corroborated by the actor to whom the call was directed.

Another witness for the prosecution testified to seeing Surratt in conversation with Booth on Pennsylvania Avenue at a particular hour in the afternoon, Booth being on horseback at the time. An actor named Matthews, however, testified for the defence that he and not Surratt conversed with Booth at the time and place mentioned, and that Booth then gave him a certain paper which he afterwards destroyed. His evidence was clear and unquestionable and the explanation upon this point was made complete.

A colored barber was produced who said he shaved Surratt about nine o'clock on the 14th of April at his shop in Washington. Assuming the integrity and intelligence of this barber (of which we know nothing) this testimony by him would appear to possess more importance than that given by other witnesses for the prosecution upon the question of Surratt's presence at the Capitol. But his story cannot be true. It appears as a myth, a mistake or a falsehood, when subjected to careful examination. In the first place it is admitted that this barber was not acquainted with Surratt, and he has not seen him since until the trial. In the next place he says the man he shaved "had a smooth face all round" and had no whiskers, whereas the clear evidence on both sides, at the trial, is, that Surratt had a remarkable exhibit of whisker which could not escape the attention of any one, and particularly of a barber. In the third place he says that Surratt and Laughlin were together and were both shaved by him, whereas it was clearly proved by the defence that Laughlin was in another part of the city during the whole forenoon of that day and that it was impossible he could have been in the shop of the witness. Besides, according to the theory of the prosecution itself and according to the time tables of the railroad companies between Elmira and Washington, it was not possible for Surratt to arrive in the latter city and at the barber shop as early as the time mentioned, to wit, before or about nine o'clock in the morning.

The remaining testimony as to Surratt's presence in Washington was not important. One witness was under an impression that he had seen him at Willard's Hotel, but would not speak positively, and was not certain about it; another thought he had seen his *back*! before, in that of a person who was riding from Washington on the 15th of April; another who was strongly contradicted and his statement crushed; thought he had seen him in Ford's theatre during the day preceding the crime; and finally an amateur witness turned up who remembered seeing him in a saloon where there was dancing which never took place, near a table which never had any existence. We believe we have now mentioned *all* the evidence for the prosecution from persons who are supposed to have seen Surratt in Washington on or about the 14th of April, except that of a colored woman named Jackson. She saw Surratt at his mother's on one occasion, and the question is when it was. She formerly stated it was the 3d of April when Surratt was unquestionably there and gave that testimony to the public officers, when the facts were recent. She is now produced to fix the date upon the 14th. But in this attempt she is roundly contradicted not only by her own former statement, but by the several inmates of the house and by others, including the two intelligent officers who searched the house and made arrests there. In fact the absence of all reliable evidence that Surratt was at his mother's after the 3d of April, and the denial of such presence (so far as their knowledge went) by Weichman, the Government witness, by Miss Fitzpatrick, and by Miss Annie Surratt, goes far to sustain the *alibi* set up by the defence on the trial.

Upon the whole then, the conclusion seems clear and satisfactory if not inevitable, that Surratt was not in Washington at the time of the assassination, but was then several hundred miles distant at Elmira, in the State of New York, and that he did not participate in the commission of the great crime.

The charge of Judge Fisher to the jury has been much commented on in private circles and in the public press. There can be no question that it was characterized by strong hostility to the accused, and that some of the positions taken and doctrines announced by the Judge, were very extraordinary and objectionable. And there was an important omission in the charge well calculated to injure the cause of the defence by withholding the attention of the jury from an important question of fact, which was, the alleged conspiracy to abduct. For it would seem from what appeared at the Military assassination trials as well as at the recent trial of Surratt, that the original enterprise concocted by Booth was the abduction of President Lincoln and his conveyance within the Confederate lines to be held as a prisoner. What was intended was a capture and not an assassination; an exploit which however insolent in itself and possibly injurious to the United States, would not constitute the offence of murder nor bear any comparison with it in point of atrocity.

By Booth's diary (which was given in evidence by the prosecution and thereby authenticated and made legitimate for use by the defense) it appears, that the intention to kill the President *was never entertained until the day of the assassination*; that *then* Booth and his confederates adopted the plan of slaughter which was partly carried into execution—which succeeded as to President Lincoln, but failed as to Secretary Seward and Vice President Johnson—and that Surratt could have had no knowledge of this murderous conspiracy or participation in its guilt, unless present in Washington at the time. We believe, however, that in the charge of the Judge there was no reference whatever to the conspiracy for abducting the President nor to Booth's diary as fixing, or as evidence tending to fix, the time when the conspiracy to murder was formed.

But not only were the jury not instructed by the Judge that participation by Surratt in the conspiracy to abduct (if believed) would be insufficient to his conviction for murder the offence charged in the indictment—but they *were* instructed that although he (Surratt) was absent from Washington and not an actual participant in the commission of the crime, he could be convicted if he was concerned or implicated in the conspiracy to murder, and was elsewhere in pursuance of its objects or to promote their accomplishment. This portion of the charge was so uncalled for, so misleading and so unjust, that it fully convinces us of the unfitness of the Judge to preside upon the trial. He instigates the jury to convict, although they should be convinced that Surratt was in Elmira at the time of the murder, and he suggests (without evidence, reason, or probability,) that he may have been there in pursuance of the conspiracy and in furtherance of its objects.

Submitting such a question to the jury without proof, is something more than a judicial impropriety; it is putting the life of the defendant in peril without the slightest warrant of law and in contempt of the plainest principles of justice. No one has been able to describe or define the assistance which Surratt could render at Elmira to the assassination, nor did any witness testify to any fact or circumstance from which such assistance, actual or contemplated, could be inferred. But what must be thought of this part of Judge Fisher's charge when we remember what took place at a previous stage of the trial when evidence was being introduced for the defence? The counsel for the defense after proving Surratt's presence in Elmira, proposed to prove, and produced witnesses to prove, *what his business there was, and why he went there.* They offered to show fully and completely that his visit there was for a distinct and known purpose, having no relation whatever to the abduction or murder of the President of the United States. This evidence was rejected by the Court upon the ground that it was irrelevant; upon the ground that it was not important to the decision of the case to know why Surratt went to Elmira at that time or what was his business there; that this proposed proof could not affect the question upon trial before the Court concerning the commission of the murder at Washington. And yet the same Judge who rejected this proof afterwards instructed the jury that they might find that Surratt was at Elmira upon the business of the conspiracy to murder and to promote its objects! In all past history of Courts, never was there a more flagrant outrage upon law, justice and public decency than this infamous instruction! For, not only was it without proof in the cause to warrant it, but it was in impudent and wicked disregard of the prior rejection of evidence by the Judge himself! He shuts out the proof of innocence and then submits to the jury the question of guilt! He stops the mouths of the defendant's witnesses, and then instigates the jury to convict him for lack of the very evidence suppressed!

There were other parts of the charge so opposed to professional opinion and so extravagant in sentiment, that they have justly provoked much of criticism and censure. The Judge coolly informed the jury that although the law relating to murder had been held not to include as a principal in guilt an accessory before the fact who is not present at the commission of the offence, or in a situation to yield assistance in its commission; though this had been the doctrine of the English judges from whom we derive the principles of the common law, yet the reasons given by those judges for their decisions *had not been satisfactory to him*, and he would therefore hold to a different doctrine for the purposes of the present trial! That, in his view, rejecting the authorities in question, an accessory before the fact, unconcerned in the actual commission of murder, might be convicted upon an indictment charging him as a *principal* in the offence. For this doctrine he cited certain passages of Scripture—among others one relating to the murder of Naboth at the instance of Jezebel and her royal husband—which most persons we suppose, will hardly regard as applicable to the construction of the common law.

He further informed the jury that the time had passed for holding that the powers possessed by the Government of the United States were confined to those conferred upon it by the constitution; that it possessed other powers independent of that instrument which it was competent for it to exercise as one of the Sovereign Powers of the earth.

He also affirmed the proposition submitted by the counsel for the prosecution, that to murder the President of the United States is, *in point of law*, a higher offense than to murder a private citizen, and is to be so regarded even upon the trial of an indictment for murdering him as an individual without naming him in his official capacity. The Judge does not define this higher offense; he does not assign it an appropriate name, nor inform us what consequences result from distinguishing it from common murder. What then this new or higher offense may be, either as to designation or character, we cannot say, nor are we likely to become enlightened thereon until there shall be some new revelation from the judicial mind.

In that branch of homicide known as murder, the highest grade is murder in the first degree, which may be committed in taking the life of the humblest human being. The law of murder, like death itself, "is no respector of persons," and in any case of felonious homicide subject to its classification, it fixes the grade of guilt according to the turpitude of the act done and not according to the rank or merit of the victim.

But there is an offence which takes rank above murder both in the jurisprudence of this country and of foreign countries. It is treason, which always invoives malignity against government and is directed to its overthrow or subversion. The overt act by which treason is manifested and made judicially cognizable, may be murder or may be something else, but the gravamen of the offense in all cases must be the traitorous intention and purpose.

In Great Britain, "compassing the King's death," that is, plotting his individual destruction, was long since made treason by statute, as well as the direct taking of the King's life. And the law extended to the Queen or King's wife, and to the Heir apparent of the Crown. And in that country upon conviction of treason a judgment might pass against the offender not only for his execution, but also for forfeiting his property to the crown and attainting his blood so as to render his heirs incapable of inheriting from him or through him. These were provisions of British law and policy in contemplation of our fathers when they formed the Constitution of the United States. What then did they say and declare in that Constitution in regard to treason in the United States?

"Art. 3, Sec. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open Court.

"The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted."

Here then we have explicit provisions defining the offence of treason and limiting the punishment to be inflicted therefor. And they exclude all those treasons of the British law which related to the King, Queen or Heir Apparent, and irresistibly also exclude and forbid any possible statute by Congress making the felonious killing of the President, Vice President, or other officer of the Government, to be treason in the United States. No such statute has ever been passed by Congress, nor ever will be so long as the Constitution retains its present form.

But Judge Fisher appears to long for the foreign law of treason, and indicate his idea that it has in some way found a place in our judicial system. How this has happened and where the authority for his opinion is to be found he does not explain. We suspect that, in point of fact, he has no clear ideas upon the subject and we are very confident that he can produce no authority which will support him in the extraordinary position he has assumed.

Be it remembered that the indictment tried before the Judge was for murder simply; that none of the proceedings peculiar to a case of treason were had in the case; and that if the defendant had been convicted the judgment pronounced would have been the ordinary one in a case of murder. If therefore the defendant was to be properly tried upon the charge preferred against him by the Grand Jury in the indictment, all consideration of the law of treason, or of any other offence "higher" than ordinary murder (?), should have been carefully excluded from the case. We will only add on this point that the law of murder is perfectly effectual for the punishment of the offence. *Upon conviction the life of the offender is then* and the same result would be accomplished upon conviction for treason, under the Federal Constitution. It is not necessary therefore to devise new crimes or new grades of crime in order to punish effectually a wretch who shall murder the President of the United States.

As is well known the jury in this case of Surratt stood, eight for acquittal and four for conviction. Being unable to agree they were discharged by the court, without the consent of the defendant, and whether the case can be again tried or not is matter of dispute. It is not likely that a future trial, one should be had, will result in conviction, unless a negro jury should be empanelled to try the case and Judge Fisher be again called to preside. Such a combination—a negro jury and a radical judge might authorize us to expect a conviction without evidence and a judgment against law, for where ignorance and fanaticism are united there can be no recognition of fact in opposition to prejudice nor any attention paid to the demands of justice.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

IN MEMORIAM.

THE following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of Jackson Lodge No. 72. I. O. of G. T. of Pennsylvania, August 17th 1867.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove very suddenly from our midst, our beloved brother Seward P. Sterner; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our brother we have sustained an irreparable loss and most painful bereavement, the anguish of which time alone can assuage.

Resolved, That we bow in submissive resignation to the dark and mysterious visitation which has taken from our midst a dutiful member, and a kind brother, feeling that what is our loss is his gain.

Resolved, That we tender our deep sympathy to the bereaved family of our lamented brother, praying that He that doeth all things well, may sustain them in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of our deceased brother, and that they be published in each of the County papers, *The Templar's Banner*, and the *Monthly Circular*.

J. Q. BARKLEY,
J. N. LEIDY,
L. M. HARTMAN } *Committee.*

THE last Congress passed an act exempting notes containing a confession of judgment from additional stamps for that cause. They need now only be stamped as ordinary notes unless they contain an agreement waiving the benefits of the exemption law, in which case a five cent stamp additional is required.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD AND LEGAL TENDERS.

SOME of "the little creatures" whom Greeley says "an inscrutable Providence permits to edit some of the minor Republican journals," have undertaken to make a little capital for their bankrupt organization out of a decision once rendered by Judge Sharswood, which they attempt to torture into a declaration that greenbacks are unconstitutional and not a legal tender for debts.

The facts of the case are simply and briefly these: A man held a ground rent mortgage, given in 1732, in which it was stipulated that the annual rent should be paid in *Spanish milled dollars, by weight*. After the passage of the law making greenbacks a legal tender for debt, the holder of the ground-rent mortgage agreed to extinguish the mortgage for a consideration, and the purchaser, (the owner of the ground) tendered both the principal and interest in greenbacks. The holder agreed to accept greenbacks for the principal, but insisted that the contract demanded the payment of Spanish milled dollars for the interest. The other party maintained that the greenback law made greenbacks a legal tender for all debts, whether contracted since the act was passed or before. The case was taken into court and Judge Sharswood decided that the interest upon the ground rent mortgage of 1732 would have to be paid according to the demands of the contract.

With their usual unfairness, the Radical journals decline to publish this opinion in full, but confine their attacks to anecdotes. If they did publish it, we venture the opinion that the soundness of that decision would be endorsed by every intelligent man of their party. In fact prominent Republicans declare that that decision would be the very best electioneering document the friends of Judge Sharswood could use. It is not true that opinion pretended to vitiate greenbacks as a legal tender for debts contracted since the enactment of the national currency law, nor in any case of indebtedness contracted prior to the passage of that law, except in cases where a special contract stipulated that payment should be made in a certain prescribed manner.

If the Radicals of Pennsylvania desire to make this an issue in the coming judicial contest in this State, the friends of Judge Sharswood will have no objection. Let us see how it will work. The United States Government has agreed to pay certain of its bonds *in coin*. Judge Sharswood says it must abide by its obligations. This is the essence of the contract, and it must be preformed to the letter. The Radicals say the doctrine is treasonable. They assert that an individual can discharge his indebtedness by offering to pay in currency, when he has promised to pay in coin; and why cannot the Government do this as well as an individual. They tried this game, two years ago, in regard to the State debt. The faith of our State stood solemnly pledged that the interest on certain bonds should be paid in coin. The pledge was deliberately violated and the interest paid in paper money. So may the pledge of the national Government be violated, if the Radicals find it convenient to do so; and under Radical law the bondholder will have no redress in the courts. What do the holders of national securities say to this? Are they willing to endorse the doctrine that an agreement to pay a certain sum *in gold* or "*Spanish milled dollars*" may be canceled by the tender of paper currency? If they do, let them vote for Henry W. Williams, and submit to a discount of $1,30 on the interest of their bonds, at the hands of the Radical Party.

The Radicals denounce this decision as a stab at the credit of the nation. If this be so, the Radical leaders are responsible for the first stab themselves, for they have set the first example of repudiation of their own currency, by declaring that it would not be acknowledged as a legal tender in payment of interest upon certain of its bonds. The principles of Judge Sharswood's decision will keep the national faith inviolate with the nation's bondholders, and will maintain the national credit. It simply endorses that plain principle of common honesty, upon which rests the credit of the whole business world—that a man shall do what he agrees to do, and shall not be released by the law upon doing less than he has promised to do. It simply declares that a man who has agreed to pay one hundred dollars in gold, shall not have fulfilled his contract by payment of one hundred dollars *in paper*, which is only worth *sixty-one dollars* in gold. This is what Judge Sharswood's decision means and we are willing to accept the issue in all its length and breadth.—*Greensburg Republican & Democrat.*

THE LATEST NEWS.

CINCINNATI, August 16, 1867.

THE *Commercial's* special Galveston dispatch says the yellow fever is raging terribly in that place. Twenty deaths occurred on August 12; thirty-one on August 13, twenty-nine on August 14. There are over one thousand cases in the town. The hospitals are overflowing, and the managers are calling for extra help.

The Internal Revenue office is closed, all the employees being sick.

Captain Joseph R. Paxton brother of Charles R. Paxton of this place, is among the victims.

AUG. 19.—A despatch from Omaha represents that a battle lasting six hours had been fought between 500 Sioux warriors and 200 Pawnee scouts in the employment of the Government. The latter succeeded in routing their opponents.

AUG. 21.—A special dispatch from Fort Hays represent that post as being surrounded by hostile Indians, who are stealing large quantities of stock, and committing depredation. Work on the Pacific Railroad at that point had been suspended in consequence of the troubles. The garrison at the fort was so small as to be able to offer but little protection. An expedition of volunteers had been organized, however, and started out to punish the Indians. Advices from Omaha give the details of a fight between the Pawnee scouts and one hundred Cheyennes, at Plum Creek, wherein the Pawnees were victorious. They killed a number of the Cheyennes, secured fifteen scalps, forty head of cattle, and two prisoners. The Sioux and Crows had a battle near Fort Stevenson, in which the latter were victorious. Several were killed on each side.

The order relieving Gen. Sheridan from the command of the fifth Military district was issued by Gen. Grant yesterday, in obedience to the orders of the President. The order directs Gen. Thomas to turn over his command to the senior officer of his department, and to proceed at once to New Orleans to relieve Gen. Sheridan. Gen. Sheridan is to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to relieve Gen. Hancock, first reporting to Gen. Grant, in Washington. Gen. Hancock, on being relieved, will proceed to Louisville, Ky., and assumes command of the Department of the Cumberland, in place of Gen. Thomas.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—An alliance between France and Austria is now deemed not only possible but probable.

One of M'Cormick's reaping machines was recently tried in presence of the Emperor Napoleon. His Imperial Majesty was so well satisfied with the working of the contrivance that he at once purchased three to be used on his private farm.

The English Parliament will be prorogued on Wednesday next, the 21st inst.

The rain-storms still continue throughout Great Britain, and it is thought that the crops have suffered extensively in some districts.

AUG. 20.—It is reported that the Sublime Porte has received an urgent note in behalf of the suffering Cretans from the Government of the United States.

The Austrian Government has pledged itself to enlarge the civil and religious liberties of the Protestant inhabitants of the Empire.

Dispatches from Salsburgh give full details concerning the visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French to their Imperial Majesties of Austria. It has been observed that the Emperor Napoleon treats the Austrian Prime Minister, Baron Von Beust, with marked honor and consideration.

AUG. 21.—The Emperor Napoleon had a long conference yesterday with Baron Von Beust. The interview, as well as those which had already taken place between Napoleon and Francis Joseph, is said to have resulted in a good understanding between all the parties, although no treaty has yet been made. The official journals of Vienna state, however, that the peace of Germany is now secured.

Gen. Prim, who is said to be supplied with money by prominent Parisian bankers, is still at the head of the Spanish insurrection, which is not yet quelled.

Fuad Pasha, the Turkish Minister who accompanied the Sultan throughout his Western tour, has gone to the Crimea to meet the Czar of Russia.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
GEORGE SHARSWOOD,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
THOMAS CHALFANT,
MONTOUR COUNTY.

FOR SHERIFF,
MORDECAI MILLARD,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

FOR TREASURER,
JACOB YOHE,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
DAVID YEAGER,
LOCUST TOWNSHIP.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
THOS. J. WELLIVER,
MT. PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

FOR AUDITOR,
JACOB HARRIS,
HEMLOCK TOWNSHIP.

MARRIED.

HULLIHEN—LENHART—In Bloomsburg, on the 15th inst., by Rev. R. J. Walker, Mr. James R. Hullihen to Miss Mary Lenhart, both of Danville, Pa.

QUICK—GRADY—On the 6th inst., by the same, John G. Quick to Miss Julia A. Grady, both of Rush, Northumberland county, Pa.

FETTERHOFF—KLINE—On the 18th inst., by Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. Jacob Fetterhoff to Miss Mary Ann Elizabeth Keller, both of Locust tp.

COLE—STILES—On the 15th inst., by Elder J. Dieffenbaugh, Mr. George W. Cole to Miss Hannah E. Stiles, both of Benton township.

DIED.

VANDERSLICE—In Bloomsburg, on the morning of the 19th inst., Rebecca Vanderslice, relict of Joseph Vanderslice, aged 85 years and 3 days.

POWELL—In scott township, on the 14th inst., Benjamin Powell, aged 73 years.

MELICK—In Light Street, on the 8th inst., very suddenly, Peter Melick, aged 70 years.

BOWMAN—In Maine township, on the 27th ult., Henry Bowman, aged about 48 years.

GARIHART—In Locust township, on the 29th inst., David Gearhart, aged about 45 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—*Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy*, and the numerous as well as dangerous diseases of the *Throat, Chest* and *Lungs*, in our changeable climate at all seasons of the year; few are so fortunate enough to escape their baneful influence. How important then to have at hand a certain antidote to all these complaints. Experience proves that this exists in Wistar's *Balsam* to an extent not found in any other remedy however severe the suffering, the application of this soothing, healing and wonderful Balsam at once vanquishes the disease and restores the sufferer to wonted health.

MR. JOHN BUNTO,
OF BALDWIN, CHEMUNG COUNTY, N. Y.—writes: "I was urged by a neighbor to get one bottle of the Balsam for my wife, being assured by him that no case it did not produce good effects, he would pay for the bottle himself. On the strength of such proof and evidence of its merits, I procured a bottle. My wife at this time was so low with what physicians pronounced SEATED CONSUMPTION as to be unable to raise herself from the bed, coughing and raising more or less blood. I commenced using the Balsam as directed, and was so much pleased with the operations that I obtained another bottle, and continued giving it before this bottle was entirely used, she ceased coughing and was among us about her daily duties. Her fifth bottle entirely RESTORED HER TO HEALTH, doing that which several Physicians had tried to do but had failed."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont St., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

ACROSTIC.

G ently it penetrates through every pore,
It relieving sufferers from each country sore;
A ll it *sounds it heals* with certainty and speed;
C ures, then its mention soon are freed;
E *xpletives*, at the presence of this liquor,
S ink like each slain, & the complexion's clear!

S ALVE, such as GRACE'S every one should buy.
A ll its wondrous merits testify.
L et those who doubt, a single box for trying,—
V erify, then to the world proclaim the story,
E ven unbelievers would laud GRACE'S SALVE!

SCROFULA.—The Rev. George Storrs, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says, in the Bible Examiner, by way of apology for publishing a medical certificate in his magazine, of the cure of his only son of scrofula, "after all others had failed in his case." "We publish this statement, not for pay, but in gratitude to God who has answered prayer, and in justice to Mr. Anders; being satisfied that "there is virtue in the Indian Weed Ointment," which the readers of this Magazine will thank its Editor for bringing to their notice."

Specimens free.

Dr. Anders' Iodine Water is for sale by J. P. DENNISON & MOORE, Proprietor, 36 Dey St., N. Y., and by all Druggists. (19:67.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections, and the only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
aug 9 '67-3m.] Williamsburg, Kings co., N. Y.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 10
Rye "	1 20
Corn "	1 10
Flour per barrel	14 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 50
Butter	25
Eggs	15
Tallow	14
Potatoes	75
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	15
Hams	20
Sides and Shoulders	15
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	12 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " (one inch)	18 00
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	13 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	3 00
" " 2 " "	2 00
Siding " "	18 00

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, August 22, 1867.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$7 00@ 7 50
Northwestern extra	8 00@ 9 00
Northwestern family	10 00@ 11 50
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	7 50@ 8 00
Pennsylvania and Western extra	8 50@ 11 00
Pennsylvania and Western family	10 00@ 13 00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	13 50@ 14 50
Rye flour	8 50@ 9 00
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₰ bus	$2 25@ $2 35
Southern " "	2 40@ 2 75
California " "	2 50
" white "	2 15@ 2 20
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₰ bus	$1 30@ $1

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, AUG. 23, 1867.

THE Democrats of Clinton county have nominated Hon. G. O. Deise for Assembly.

HON. JAMES ARMSTRONG, of Williamsport, died there on the 13th of August, aged seventy-four years. He was a short time on the Supreme Bench, by appointment.

OUR farmer readers should read without fail the article in our Agricultural column this week on "The Wild Carrot." It is written by a gentleman of larg experience and deep study on Agricultural matters, and is a subject of prime importance to our farmers.

RADICAL Delegate Election in Bloom dwindled down to a very small point. Indeed the P. John party is very nearly *dumb*. The tally paper left on the table shows as follows: D. A. Beckley 5 votes; T. J. Morris, 15 votes. There seem to be fifteen of them yet.

CHARLES CADMAN, who was bound over to the next Court of Quarter Sessions by J. M. Chamberlin, Esq., for the crime of having waved his handkerchief in the face of Mr. Pritchard's mule, was released on last Wednesday by Judge Herbein, on the ground that no crime was committed. The boy was brought before him on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The case excited much interest.

THE means should be raised for such an object as educating the orphans of our gallant soldiers and sailors within one month. Let all who are able respond, and it might be done in a week. Let all who have no disposition for charity, but simply want pictures and want to purchase where they can be had for the least money, buy of the Washington Library Company of Philadelphia, and more than enough might be realized in a very short time. Read advertisement.

THE report of the Radical Convention shows that Silas Conner, Isaiah W. Hartman, Silas Johnson, Daniel Yetter and Elisha Hayman, are the nominees of P. John's little party.

On the Democratic side however, Mordecai Millard, Esq., for Sheriff, will beat Mr. Conner so badly, that he will never be heard of again; and the same thing will happen with every other name on the Radical ticket; for there is all over a determination to wipe out radicalism; and Millard, Yohe, Yeager, Velliver and Harris, will be overwhelmingly elected.

THE prevailing rains which have deluged the country it will have been observed are from the *east*, whereas our prevailing storms, except in spring, are from the west. The recent rain-falls have been tropical in character and we believe originate in the gulf stream which passes along the Atlantic coast to the Newfoundland banks and thence diverges toward Northern Europe. What particular cause has thrown this warm stream near the coast (or conveyed its vapors) and induced the unusual precipitation of moisture inland remains for scientific explanation.

THE North Branch *Democrat*, for years the organ of the unwavering Democracy of Wyoming county, has been enlarged, readdressed, and now comes to us under the name of the Wyming *Democrat*. The change of name is a happy thought, as it is more musical than the old one, makes a neater and more evenly divided heading, and localizes the paper. The Democracy of Wyoming should reward Mr. Sickler's enterprise, by according him their fullest support, and they will then soon see the majority which has been so long stationary rolling on up into the hundreds.

"DOMBEY & SON," Ticknor & Fields' diamond edition, is, as are all the precious volumes, a beautiful book.

There are not many of the stories of Dickens that leave more characters with the recollection of the reader. Captain Cuttle, Captain Jack Bunsby, Mr. Toots, Susan Nipper, and a host of lesser lights are people with whom we pleasantly associate. Cousin Phœnix makes many original observations, and in spite of his legs he is entertaining. The sad story of Dombey is of the kind much in Dickens' way, and he succeeds in coaxing humor and drollery out of the most adverse facts.

THE Democratic Standing Committee of Luzerne County have decided to hold their delegate elections on Saturday the 7th of September next, and the Convention on the Tuesday following. Among other nominations, one will be made to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Jon. Charles Dennison. Judge Woodward declines being a candidate. The following are the Vigilance Committees in their respective townships:

New Columbus, John M. Platt, John F. Miller; Nescopec, Hiram Shaffer, A. O. Briggs; Salem, Daniel Brader, Ed. Rabert; Huntington, Henry Larned, J. L. Carey.

THE *Republican* quotes our article of last week on the exposure of Ashley, Butler & Co. in their conspiracy with Sanford Conover, (*alias* Dunham, the perjurer,) to get up bogus testimony—false and foul—against the President, and attempts to parry its force by reciting certain New York affidavits in vindication of Judge Holt and inculpating General Pryor, Ben Wood and others in an attempt to injure the Judge and his beautiful Bureau of Military Justice. P. John was too fast, and has "put his foot into it" as usual. His New York affidavits are shown to be a tissue of falsehoods throughout. They are flatly contradicted by the parties assailed and Judge Holt himself has published a card denying all responsibility for them and for their publication.

P. John says these lying papers are on file in Holt's Bureau. Holt says they are not there and never have been there. P. John says that Nathan Anser who makes one of these affidavits is "a farmer of Cold Spring, Queen's County, New York." In fact he is a brother-in-law and confederate of Conover, the perjurer, who is now in the New York Penitentiary expiating his crimes. All this desperate but stupid lying will not save the impeachers and their radical backers from the scorn and contempt of the country. They sink deeper in infamy with every effort they make to extricate themselves!

THE Radicals are exceedingly disgusted at Grant for accepting the appointment of Secretary of War. Every body else seems to be satisfied.

HENRY W. WILLIAMS, a Connecticut Yankee, and now a journeyman Judge in the county of Allegheny, is P. John's man for the Supreme Bench. He ain't running much, and the Radicals are exceedingly dishearten ed.

SATRAP Bull Run Pope orders, that hereafter in his military district, official advertisements shall be given only to such newspapers as do not oppose the Congressional Reconstruction Laws. We shall next hear that no others are to be published.

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge, is a native Pennsylvanian, and has been for twenty years President Judge of the District Court of Philadelphia. He is the author and editor of several standard law books. He is the man to vote for, for Judge of the Supreme Court.

"THE PEN AND PENCIL," No. Three is before us, containing many beautiful illustrations, among which we notice a full page engraving entitled, A Luxury, Lost in the Snow; with poems, etc. This new paper bids fair to become a favorite, and one of the most remarkable features about the enterprise, is that adopted by the enterprising publishers of distributing or returning to their patrons, $50,000 of the proceeds, in prizes varying from $1 to $10,000. Every person buying a single copy, price 10cts, or by mail 12cts, will have an equal chance. Sold by all Newsdealers. T. R. Dawley & Co., Publishers, 21 & 23 Ann St. N.Y.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT BUTTER.—When people buy sugar, molasses, muslin or almost any other commodity at a store, they pay for it according to the quality of the article purchased. Nobody would think of paying as much for a pound of the commonest brown sugar as they would for the same quantity of pure white pulverized, nor is it asked but a pound of butter unfit for anything but wagon grease costs the same as a pound of the sweetest and freshest butter in the market. Now, this is manifestly unjust and wrong—unjust to consumers and to those who make good butter. It is an evil that should be remedied, and may be, if storekeepers will but take the matter in hand and act in concert. Let them discontinue the practice of paying the same for shoe grease as they do for sweet butter, and we shall soon have more of the latter and less of the former in our market. But the storekeepers must act together in the matter, and stick to whatever they agree among themselves to do. A departure by one or more of them from the rule laid down by all, would not only operate to the disadvantage of other merchants, but defeat the very thing it was expected to accomplish. Let our buisness men act upon our suggestion.

MANY persons in subscribing for a newspaper suppose it is a sort of charity—a work in which all the obligation is on the part of the printer, and that they are confering a benefit on him solely. We object to this view. We believe that every one of our subscribers gets the value of his money one hundred fold. Each copy of our paper if printed in ordinary book form, would make a volume of over one hundred and seventy pages, and this for the small sum of four cents! It combines poetry, stories, history, travels, local and general news, the markets, politics, public sales, marriages, deaths, accidents, and in fact is a concentration of all that is readable and interesting. Put it in the hands of a child, and he not only acquires a habit of reading, but he becomes acquainted with the history and events of his times, and he grows up to be a man of information and general intelligence. To the woman it is not only a blessed relief from labor and a companion during many a lonely hour, but from it she can teach and instruct her children, besides acquiring for herself many useful hints and facts. To the man it is all important, not only because it gives him the information of the day, but because its columns teem with notices which are of vital importance. Is there a new invention, the papers advertise it. Is a bank broke, he is at once informed of it. If an estate is to be settled, an account audited or filed, notice must be given in the paper, and thus, in many instances hundreds of dollars are saved. Who would be without their county paper? It is within the reach of all, *and now is the time to subscribe.*

HOW TO STOP THE FLOW OF BLOOD.—Housekeepers, mechanics and others, in handling knives, tools and other sharp instruments, frequently receive severe cuts, from which blood flows profusely and oftimes endangers life itself. Blood may be made to cease to flow as follows: Take the fine dust of tea and bind it close to the wound—at all times accessible and easy to be obtained. After the blood has ceased to flow, laudanum is advantageously applied to the wound. Due regard to these intructions would save agitation of mind, and running for a surgeon, who probably would make no better prescription if he were present.

VOTE the Democratic ticket from top to bottom.

LOCAL NOTICES.

BROWER, corner of Main and Iron streets, has gone to the eastern markets for his fall stock. His selections are of the best goods, and his prices the most reasonable. Don't forget to call on him.

A STARTLING TRUTH!—Thousands die annually from neglected coughs and colds, which soon ripen into consumption, or other equally fatal diseases of the Lungs; when by the timely use of a single bottle of *Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry* their lives could have been preserved to a green old age.

AT a recent meeting of the Board of Health of New York, a letter was received from Dr. Harris concerning cholera in the west. He says the disease has not become epidemic this summer at any point west of the Alleghenies or north of the Ohio, but is spreading in a fearful manner west of the Mississippi, upon the great routes of travel. The Zingari Bitters will prevent and cure cholera as well as all other affections of the bowels. It is the greatest tonic extant.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

"——A map of busy life—
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

NO. XXXIV.

THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

SOON after daylight a train arrived from Panama, and after wading some distance through the mud, we managed to get on board of some open, and miserably dirty coal cars. We halted awhile at the Chagres River, over which a handsome iron bridge has been built, 650 feet long, at a cost of $500,000. From this point the character of the country began to change, and hills and mountains took the place of swamps and marshes. Before reaching the summit the train nearly stopped, though two locomotives were attached; but 900 passengers formed no inconsiderable load up a grade of over 100 feet to the mile. Another danger of the route was the softening of the foundation of the road by the late rain; and at one point, while passing along the very verge of a deep precipice, the road sank quite two feet.

From the summit we had one of the finest views in the world. The spot was also historical, because from this mountain, on the 26th of September 15[illegible] three and a half centuries ago—Vasco Nunez de Bilboa, after an arduous journey of twenty days, discovered the Pacific Ocean. Speaking of this discovery Washington Irving says, "Nunez commanded his followers to halt, and that no man should stir from his place. Then with a palpitating heart, he ascended alone the bare mountain top. On reaching the summit the long desired prospect burst upon his view. It was as if a new world were unfolded to him, separated from all hitherto known by this mighty barrier of mountains. Below him extended a vast chaos of rocks and forest, and green savannahs and wandering streams, while, at a distance, the waters of the promised ocean glittered in the morning sun. At this glorious prospect Vasco Nunez sank upon his knees, and poured out thanks to God, for being the first European to whom it was given to make that great discovery. He then called his people to ascend.

The people kneeling down joined in the *Te deum laudamus* with pious enthusiasm and tears of joy, and never did a more sincere oblation rise to the Deity from a sanctified altar, than from that wild mountain summit." The effect of this discovery on the world it is impossible to estimate.

We reached Panama about 8 o'clock in the morning, and at once proceeded to the hotel in a modern omnibus. It is impossible to convey to the reader my first impression of the City. Its vast ruins, its battlements, its history, all inspired me with the deepest interest. Here 320 years ago Pizarro organized his band which, though small in numbers overthrew the ancient Inca government, gave new laws and a new religion to a continent, and opened up those marvelous mines of gold and silver, the bare history of which reads like an eastern tale. Here, too, was the scene of the exploits of those wonderful pirates and rovers, Morgan, Drake, and Ringrose, who for over a century furnished themes for blood-thirsty novel writers. No American city has a more varied or more romantic history. Previous to 1600, its site was six miles to the north-east, but having been captured and burned by Morgan, besides suffering severely from earthquakes, it was removed to its present location on the south coast of the bay where it was regularly laid out, and strongly fortified. The walls are very thick and strong, though now much dilapidated, and at one time were considered impregnable from the land side, although Bolivar stormed and took the place without much loss. They are yet deeply indented in places, the result of long and numerous sieges. Bastions or towers are placed at regular intervals from each other, and from them a fine view is had of the Bay, dotted here and there with beautiful and evergreen islands. A few dilapidated cannon are in position, and a large number of shot and shell are in the covered ways, but one broadside from a man-of-war would silence the entire battery. The most of the guns were sold a few years ago by New Granadian Government to the United States, and it is stated that when they were remodded enough silver was obtained from them to pay for their cost and transportation. Just inside the walls are the barracks and a fort, which are surrounded by a deep fosse or moat. In a few places the walls are in a ruinous condition, having been undermined by the action of the water, the tide at this place rising at times as high as twenty-five feet. The huge waves, although they break on the reefs half a mile from the city, yet come rolling on with an almost deafening sound, and shake the very walls as they dash against them, and cover the whole beach with spray. When the water recedes the traveller can gather magnificent specimens of shells thrown on the beach, but which, however beautiful in themselves, possess no other use for the citizens than to be hauled into the streets for paving purposes.

The City, as I before stated, is regularly laid out, but the streets are very narrow, as its founders did not anticipate the use of wheeled vehicles. A large and important part of the place, called Chengo, lies just outside the walls, and near the rail road depot, the inhabitants of which are principally Jamaica negroes, or their descendants. These people, since the completion of the railroad have but little employment, and hence spend their lives in thieving, and frequently in committing deeds of a more desperate character. In fact, three murders were committed in the vicinity during the short time I was there, yet it caused no excitement whatever among the citizens. Among others with whom I conversed was an old negro, who had been Gen. Walker's (the Nicaragua filibuster,) servant, and who detailed with much eagerness the scenes through which his master and himself had passed. He showed me a certificate of indebtedness given him by the General for $86 00, under the seal of the "Republic," and signed by Walker himself. Though convinced of its worthlessness, he would not part with it, keeping it as a *souvenir* of his former master. He said further that he regarded emancipation in the British West Indies as a curse to the negro, inasmuch as the plantations had gone to ruin, the colored people were thrown out of employment, and were obliged to follow their present precarious mode of existence that before he had a family—a home—a kind master—but now his wife was in Jamaica, his children scattered over the face of the earth, and he himself almost reduced to beggary.

This idle populace is what begot the famous Panama riots of a few years ago, in which so many inoffensive American men, women and children were ruthlessly massacred. The incidents of this riot as related by eyewitnesses would make a horrible, sickening record, and the only wonder is that our men-of-war did not burn the entire place. We certainly would have been justified then in taking formal possession of the Isthmus, because the Government had failed to protect our citizens, and, at the same time, it would have solved a problem which will vex us in the future. As it is, war vessels are constantly stationed at Aspinwall and Panama, to overawe the riotous elements in those places.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration on the estate of Benjamin Nyes, late of Maine township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted to the Register of said county to Wm. Ensminger. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

WM. T. SHUMAN,
Administrator.

July 26, 1867.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration to the estate of John Shiner, late of Orange township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to John Grove, who resides in Scott township, said county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the undersigned or his attorney without delay, and all persons indebted are required to make payment.

JOHN GROW, Admr.

June 14, 1867.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration on the estate of John Dieterich, late of Montour township, Columbia county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county; all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment without delay, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay, to

JOHN B. DIETERICH,
ISAIAH DIETERICH,
Administrators.

Montour tp., July 5, 1867.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration to the estate of Daniel Nyes, late of Maine township, Columbia county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them to the undersigned for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

NATHAN MILLER,
Administrator.

July 12, 1867

NOTICE.

SPECIAL PERMANENT—ESTATE OF WILSON KNORR, DECEASED.

Columbia County, ss:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to [illegible] to Wm. F. Ralston, John Ralston, Agnes Silverthorn, W. H. Rumbler, grandson of John Rumbler, deceased, and Charles Rumbler, minor children of Robert Rumbler, dec'd., Matthias Ralston, Susan Abell, Martha Beddemer, Josiah Ralston, R. F. Harman, guardian of E. Ralston, and N. Sechler, Greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and summoned to be and appear in your proper person, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bloomsburg, in and for said County, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to answer the petition of E. F. Hartman, setting forth that he, said petitioner, is the owner of certain tenements in said Bloomsburg, Columbia county, and prays a rule upon petitioner to appear and represent in such proceedings as may be had in the premises, all persons interested in the estate of said Wilson Knorr, late of said county, deceased, and their heirs and assigns. And to show cause why the said petitioner should not have the specific performance of the said contract according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and that a conveyance may be made under said decree to the petitioner. Nelson Q. Curry, of the said township, yeoman, and [illegible] SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, August 9, 1867.

NOTICE

SPECIAL PERMANENT—ESTATE OF SOLOMON [illegible], DECEASED.

Columbia County, ss:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to [illegible] Edwin Eckroth, David [illegible] Eckroth, Lucy Sunderlin, Joseph Eckroth and to the heirs of Hiram Eckroth, minor, and to [illegible] Greeting, You and each of you are hereby cited and commanded to be and appear in your proper person, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to answer the petition of Absalom Schweppenhaft, setting forth that he, said petitioner, with [illegible] of Mifflin township, in said county, deceased, did sell and convey certain real estate in Mifflin township, by certain articles of agreement in writing, bearing date the same as the said deeds subsequently executed, which articles of agreement are in full force and virtue, and that the said petitioner has performed all things required to be performed by him, and is ready and willing to perform the specific performance of the said contract according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and that said petitioner be discharged from his said contract, and that the said deeds subsequently executed, be declared void. And to show cause why the said petitioner should not have the specific performance of the said contract according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and that a conveyance may be made under said decree to the petitioner. Nelson Q. Curry, of the said township, yeoman, and [illegible] SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, August 9, 1867.

NOTICE

SPECIAL PERMANENT—ESTATE OF SOLOMON [illegible], DECEASED.

Columbia County, ss:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to [illegible] Edwin Eckroth, David [illegible] Eckroth, Lucy Sunderlin, Joseph Eckroth and to the heirs of Hiram Eckroth, minor, and to [illegible] Greeting, You and each of you are hereby cited and commanded to be and appear in your proper person, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to answer the petition of Absalom Schweppenhaft, setting forth that he, said petitioner, with [illegible] of Mifflin township, in said county, deceased, did sell and convey certain real estate in Mifflin township, by certain articles of agreement in writing, bearing date the same as the said deeds subsequently executed, which articles of agreement are in full force and virtue, and that the said petitioner has performed all things required to be performed by him, and is ready and willing to perform the specific performance of the said contract according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and that said petitioner be discharged from his said contract, and that the said deeds subsequently executed, be declared void. And to show cause why the said petitioner should not have the specific performance of the said contract according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and that a conveyance may be made under said decree to the petitioner. Nelson Q. Curry, of the said township, yeoman, and [illegible] SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, August 9, 1867.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all legatees, creditors, and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following accounts and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance to the Orphans' Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on MONDAY, THE FOURTH DAY of SEPTEMBER, 1867, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

1. Second and final account of John Shambers, Executor of Mary Shambers, of sundries, deceased.

2. Account of Samuel Ammerman and Wm. Ensminger, Executors of George Ensminger, late of Maine township, deceased.

3. Final account of Samuel Snyder and Michael Brown, Administrators of Margaret Brown, late of Mifflin township, deceased.

4. Final account of Samuel Snyder and John Snyder, Administrators of John Snyder, sr., late of Mifflin township, deceased.

5. Account of Alfred T. Creveling, administrator bonis non of Reuben Hess, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.

6. Account of Levi Barker, administrator of Jacob Barker, late of Madison township, deceased.

7. First and final account of Moses Yetter, administrator of William Reese, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.

8. Account of Mary W. [illegible], administratrix of Eleazer Brannon, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

9. Account of David Miller, administrator of Christopher F. Kenedy, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.

10. Account of David Miller, administrator of Caroline Kenedy, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.

11. Third and final account of George Hughes, John Sharpless and Lloyd Paxton, administrators of Joseph Paxton, late of Catawissa, deceased.

12. Account of R. L. F. Valley, administrator of Sarah Valley, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.

13. Account of Joseph Harman, administrator of Margaret Harman, late of Franklin township, deceased.

14. Second and final account of George and John F. Lutz, executors of Thomas Comer, late of Centre township, deceased.

15. Final account of Samuel Kressler, guardian of Henry F. Nyes, of Maine township.

16. First and final account of Samuel Kressler, guardian of Charles J. Nyes, late of Maine township, deceased.

17. First and final account of James Van Horn, administrator of Samuel Van Horn, late of Greenwood township, deceased.

18. First and final account of George A. Bowman, executor of John Reynolds, late of Mifflin township, deceased.

19. Account of Amzi Craig and Charles Mensch, administrators of Abraham Mensch, late of Roaringcreek township, deceased.

20. Account of James Masters, administrator of John Bennett, late of Pine township, deceased.

21. Account of R. F. Harman, administrator of William Harman, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased.

22. Final account of Daniel Davis and Samuel Boudinot, executors of James P. Boudinot, late of Liberty township, deceased.

23. Account of William Christman, administrator of Nathan Case, of said township, deceased.

24. Account of Solomon Bies, administrator of John Peeler, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

JOHN G. FREEZ, Register.

Bloomsburg, Aug. 2, 1867.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HARMON KLINE, OF SCOTT TP., DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Harmon Kline, late of Scott township, Columbia county, have been granted by the Register of said county, to John C. Kline, who resides in Bloomsburg. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executor for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted to make payment.

JOHN C. KLINE,
Executor

August 8, 1867.

TEACHERS WANTED.

One Male and one Female Teacher for the Borough of Centralia, Columbia County, for a term of eight months or longer, commencing on the first Monday in September next. Examination of applicants will be held in the School House of the above place on August 30th, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the board

JEREMIAH O'CONNELL,
Sec'y.

August 8, 1867.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TRAVERSE JURORS,

FOR SEPTEMBER TERM, 1867.

BLOOM—Michael Walter, Wm. Bobbenmin.
BEAVER—Wm. Michael, John Longenberger, sr., John Shuman.
BRIAR CREEK—J. C. Smith.
BENTON—John J. M'Henry.
CENTRALIA BOR.—Joseph M. Frack.
CONYNGHAM—Philip Brensil.
FRANKLIN—Elias Weaver, Jos. Yetter.
FISHING CREEK—Elias Fisher.
GREENWOOD—Wm. H. Baker, Charles Thomas, Henry Bergstt.
HEMLOCK—Reuben Robbins.
LOCUST—John Fetterman, Charles Billig, John Brierley, Benj. Wagner.
MIFFLIN—Jos. O. Winterstein, Philander Smith, Samuel Ness, Philip Crouse, Samuel Cressy, John R. Yohe.
MT. PLEASANT—John Wunsch, Godfrey Mettle.
MADISON—Peter Wolf, Jacob N. Girton.
MONTOUR—Jackson Lesley.
MAINE—W. Longenberger.
PINE—Richard W. Lyons.
ROARING CREEK—Daniel Rarig, Daniel Gearhart, Amzi Craig.

GRAND JURORS,

FOR SEPTEMBER TERM, 1867.

BLOOM—Wm. Shaffer, J. J. Brower, Wm. M'Deslie.
BRIAR CREEK—Adam Dieterich.
BOR. BERWICK—J. R. Dodson.
CENTRE—Wm. Shaffer.
CONYNGHAM—Peter Hower.
FISHING CREEK—Henry Beishline.
FRANKLIN—Isaac Hendershot.
GREENWOOD—Reuben Rich, Wilson M. Evey.
HEMLOCK—Isaac Futsell.
MAINE—Francis Fleming, John F. Shuman.
MADISON—Charles Tyrenan.
MIFFLIN—Henry Heiler, C. H. Hess.
ORANGE—Samuel Achenbach.
ROARING CREEK—Franklin Young.
SUGAR—A. W. Creveling, Wm. Hower, John Neyhart.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL

AT SEPTEMBER TERM, 1867.

1. Eli Agnew vs. Mikeal Aldred, et. al.
2. Wright Hughes vs. Peter Miller.
3. Jonathan Knittle vs. Wright Hughes.
4. Mary F. Green vs. Robert S. Howell, et. al.
5. Isaiah Yeager vs. Clinton Dewitt, et. al.
6. Isaiah Fry vs. David Shumway.
7. George Deitz vs. Isaac Yetter.
8. Elias Krum use vs. Daniel Krum's admr's.
9. William A. Marr vs. James Dyke.
10. Thomas J. Vanderslice vs. Amos Drescher.
11. Sylvester J. Faux vs. William C. Green's administrators.
12. James S. Evans vs. Wm. C. Green's admr's.
13. Joseph Talley vs. Peter Mellick.
14. Jacob A. Seichrey vs. Richard W. Lyons.
15. James Garrison vs. Michael Crouse, et. al.
16. George Brown vs. Leonard Sherman, et. al.
17. Chas. W. Campbell et. al., vs. Hugh D. Mc Reynolds, et. al.
18. Sylvester J. Faux vs. John Robinson.
19. William Cox vs. Sylvester J. Faux.
20. John Trembly et. al., vs. Mary E. Green et. al.
21. Clark Stewart et. al., vs. William C. Creaver.
22. Deborah Rosencrans vs. Isaac Jones.
23. Franklin Yeomans vs. Wm. T. Shuman.
24. Edward Mayfield, et. al., vs. John Sands, sr.
25. West Branch Insurance Co. vs. S. Cowden.
26. John Kelchner vs. Jesse B. Hess et. al.
27. Milton Tomlinson vs. Phillip S. Moser et. al.
28. Jesse Robbins and wife vs. Wm. Eves & wife.
29. Robert J. Lyons' admrs. vs. Wesley Lyons.
30. Andrew M'Yokes vs. N. Campbell.
31. Chas. W. Miller vs. Heir's ownership of Bloom.

JESSE COLEMAN, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, Aug. 2, 1867.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas* and *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and directed to me, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the second day of September, 1867, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, containing one hundred acres, more or less, bounded on the south by lands of Jacob Lenhart, on the east by lands of [illegible], on the north by lands of John Peacock, on which is erected a frame dwelling house and barn, with the appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of [illegible].

ALSO:

At the same time and place, a certain lot or parcel of ground, situate in the town of Bloomsburg, containing two rods, being two hundred feet deep and forty feet in width, bounded on the east by Iron street, on the south by lot of E. H. Little, on the west by an alley, and on the north by lot of Mrs. Harris, whereon is erected a two story frame dwelling house with the appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of [illegible].

ALSO:

Two lots, the one being fifty feet in width and four hundred feet deep, the other fifty feet wide and seventy-five feet deep, adjoining, bounded on the north by lot of Jacob Eyer, on the west by lands of Michael Casey and an alley, and on the south by Third street, whereon is erected two frame dwelling houses, with the appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Howell, Wm. F. Jones, John Williams and Mary Williams.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, a certain lot or parcel of ground, situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, being two hundred feet deep and forty feet wide, bounded on the west by Iron Street, on the north by lot of E. H. Little, on the east by an alley, and on the south by a lot of Mrs. Harris, whereon is erected a two story frame dwelling house, with the appurtenances.

ALSO:

Two other lots, the one being fifty feet in width and four hundred feet deep, the other fifty feet wide and seventy-five feet deep, adjoining, bounded on the north and east by lands of Jacob Eyer, on the west by lands of Michael Casey and an alley, and on the south by First street, whereon are erected two frame dwelling houses with the appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Howell.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, a lot of ground situate in the Borough of Centralia, Columbia county, being fifty feet front and one hundred and twenty feet deep, bounded on the north by a lot laid out on the said city lot of —— Feustnacher, on the west by an alley, on the south by lot of William Zeigler, and on the east by Brotzwine street, whereon is erected a two story frame dwelling house with the appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of E. L. Betherly.

ALSO:

All that certain two-story frame house, messuage and tenement, situate in Centralia borough, in the County of Columbia, bounded and of the dimensions as follows: a front on Locust street of thirty-four feet and thirty-three feet deep, being two stories high, and on the rear certain lot bounded northerly by a lot of John Zeigler; easterly by Poughkeepsie road; southerly by lot of Michael Monahan; and westerly by Locust Avenue containing twenty-five feet in front, and extending of that width, in depth, one hundred and forty feet.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Margaret Brinkney.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, August 9, 1867.

FINANCES.

CENTRE TWP. BOUNTY FUND.

AUDITOR'S STATEMENT.

SAMUEL SCHARD, Collector of Bounty Tax.

D R.

To amount on Duplicate $6,170 74

C R.

By cash paid John Hill, Treasurer $5,852 32
" exonerations 253 01
" percentage 121 09

$6,170 74

Balance in favor of Treasurer $ 84 41

CHAS. H. DIETTERICH, Collector of Bounty Tax.

D R.

To amount on Duplicate $7,447 42

C R.

By cash paid John Hill, Treasurer, $6,800 12
" reduction of Bail Tax 1,004 00

$7,847 42

Balance on Duplicate 700 00

JOHN HILL, Treasurer.

D R.

To amount from First National Bank of Danville, made in March $10,000 00

C R.

By discount and stamps on last discount 1,251 87
" am't paid 32 volunteers at $300 each 9,600 00
" exonerations taking volunteers to Troy and their substance 847 00
" percentage on $10,000 300 00

$10,128 87

Balance in favor of Treasurer 828 67

D R.

To amount on bond subscription $4,150 00

C R.

By am't paid 32 volunteers over $300 as per receipt 4,323 00

Balance due John Hill, Treasurer $170 00

D R.

To cash from S. Neyhard, Collector $5,852 32
" " " C. H. Dieterich, Collector, 1,078 42
" " " L. Aikman 1st on his tax for one year 1 41

$6,913 15

C R.

By cash paid on note at First National Bank of Danville $6,000 00
By cash paid discounting note at said Bank 267 78

$6,267 78

Balance due Township $ 645 37

D R.

To cash on hand of Samuel Creveling $500 00
" " " Margaret Aikman 200 00
" " " Levi Aikman 150 00
" " " Jer. Hagenbuch 50 00

$1,250 00

C R.

By cash paid on bonds as per receipt $1,113 63
" " " G. W. Edgar, exp. to Troy 40 00
" discount on $500, note in Danville National Bank 70 00
" cash paid Cyrus Creveling, expenses to Harrisburg 27 75
" cash paid L. L. Tate, printing 9 00
" " " C. Barkley, atty fees 20 00
" " " sundry persons as per receipts 37 47
" percentage on $1,252 38 26

$1,338 09

Balance in favor of Treasurer $89 91

CENTRE TOWNSHIP. *D R.*

To Margaret Aikman on bond $250 00
" J. F. Grove " " 300 00
" J. W. Hagenbuch " " and int., 336 00
" H. C. Barton " " 250 00
" sam'l Creveling " " 500 00

$1,636 00

MAY 25, 1867.

We the undersigned Auditors of Centre township, Columbia county, Pa., do hereby certify that we have carefully examined the foregoing account, and find them to be correct.

LEVI A. HUTCHISON,
LAFAYETTE CREASY,
Auditors.

Aug. 3, 1867.

CLOTHING.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

DAVID LOWENBERG

Invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

of all descriptions, which he can sell at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, FROCK, GEM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

NEW CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his many friends that he has opened a new clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, in the lower room of the Hartman Building, southwest corner of Main and Market streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Having just returned from Philadelphia with a large Stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

and

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.

he flatters himself that he can please all. His stock comprises

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

such as

DRESS COATS, SACK COATS, OVER COATS,
PANTS, VESTS, SHIRTS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS
NECK-TIES, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, &c

and in fact everything in the Clothing or Furnishing line at very low prices.

In addition to the above he has an elegant assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Call and see before purchasing elsewhere, and SECURE GREAT BARGAINS.

oct6-ly J. W. CHEMBERLAIN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

ROOMS OVER MILLER'S STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

WHERE may be found the finest assortment of

FURNITURE

ever offered to the people of this section, consisting of

PARLOR, KITCHEN AND BEDROOM FURNITURE,

of all kinds, sizes, styles, description and prices.

CHAIRS OF ALL STYLES,

Kitchen, Dining, Parlor and Sitting Room chairs,

EXTENSION TABLES,

Breakfast Tables, Dining Tables, Kitchen Tables, Library and Centre Tables.

SIDE BOARDS,

Chestnut, Walnut, and Chestnut-walnut Trimmed. Elegence—a large assortment on hand, well made and nicely finished.

DRESSING CASES

Half Shades, Mattrees and Bedsteads, every variety and finish.

SPRING BEDS.

The best ever offered to the public.

PICTURE FRAMES,

And in fact every thing to be found in a City Ware Room can be had in our rooms, and at the very lowest prices. I have established the

READY PAY AND ONE PRICE SYSTEM,

And warrant our goods as represented.

J. H. BATES.

Bloomsburg, May 31, 1867.

For the Young Folks.

The Storks.

UPON the last house in a little village stood a stork's nest. The stork-mother sat in with her four little ones which stretched out their heads with their pointed black bills, for these had not yet become red. A little way off, quite stiff and straight, stood the stork-father; he had one leg drawn up in the air in order not to be entirely idle while he stood sentinel. One might believe that he was carved out of wood—he was so still.

"It really looks distinguished that my wife should have a sentinel by her nest," thought he. "They cannot know that I am her husband. They surely believe that I am commanded to stand here. That looks so noble!" And he continued to stand upon one leg.

Below on the street quite a crowd of children played together, and when they espied the storks, one of the liviest of the boys, and afterwards all together, sang the old verse about the storks. But they sang it only as they could remember it:

"Stork, stork, fly home to beg;
Stand out there upon one leg.
The wife is still within the nest
Rocking the little ones to rest."

"The one shall be hanged,
Another shall be burned,
The third shall be shot,
The fourth on a spit be burned."

"Only listen, now, what the boys sing," said the little stork children; "they sing that we shall be hanged and burned."

"Do not trouble yourselves about that," said the stork-mother. "Do not listen to them, and then it will do no harm."

But the boys continued to sing, and they mocked at the storks with their fingers; only the boy whose name was Peter said it was a sin to make fun of the beasts, and would have nothing at all to do with it. The stork-mother comforted her little ones: "Do not be worried about that; see how quietly your father stands, and always upon one leg."

"We are sadly frightened," said the young ones, and drew their heads back deep within the nest.

Then next day the boys came together again to play, and saw the storks, they sang their song:

"The one shall be hanged,
Another shall be burned."

"Shall we be hanged and burned?" asked the young storks.

"No, certainly not," said the mother. "You shall learn to fly. I will soon teach you. Then we will fly away over the meadows and pay the frogs a visit. They will bow down before us in the water and sing, "croak, croak," and then we will eat them up. That will afford us great pleasure."

"And what then?" asked the young storks.

"Then all the storks that are in this whole country gather together, and the great autumn review begins. Then it is necessary that one should fly well. That is of the greatest importance. For whoever cannot fly pretty well then will be run through by the General with his bill; therefore take good heed to learn something when the exercises begin."

"So we shall be burned on a spit after all, as the boys said; and only hear, they are singing it again!"

"Listen to me and not to them," said the stork-mother. "After the great review we will fly to warmer lands, far from here, over forest and mountains. To Egypt we shall fly, where there are three-cornered stone houses, which, running out in a point, reach even above the clouds; they are called Pyramids, and are older than any stork can think. There is a river that runs out of its bed and turns the whole land to mud. One can go into the mud and eat frogs."

"O!" said the young ones.

"Yes, it is splendid there, one does nothing the whole day but eat. And while we have it so good there, in this country there is not a green leaf upon the trees. It is so cold here that the clouds freeze in pieces, and fall down in little white rags." It was the snow that she meant, but she could not explain it any better.

"Do the naughty boys also freeze in pieces?" asked the young storks.

"No, they don't freeze in pieces; but you are pretty near it, and are obliged to sit in a dark room and mope—where one can fly about in strange lands where there are flowers and bright sunshine."

Now, some time had passed and the young ones had grown so large that they could stand upright in the nest and see far around them; and the stork father came every day with beautiful frogs and little snakes and all the stork delicacies that he could find. And, oh! how beautiful it looked when he exhibited all his tricks before them; he laid his head quite back upon his tail, clattered with his bill as though it were a little rattle, and then he told them stories all connected with the swamp.

"Listen! now you must learn to fly," said the stork-mother one day. And she made them all go out on the roof pole. O! how they swayed back and forth as they balanced themselves with their wings, and still were almost falling down.

"Now look at me," said the mother, "you must hold your head so; place your feet so; one, two; one, two. That is what will help you along in the world." Then she flew a little way, and the young ones made a little awkward spring. Bum! there they lay, for their bodies were too clumsy.

"I will not fly," said one young one, and crept back into the nest; "it is nothing to me to go to warm countries."

"Will you freeze here, then when the winter comes? Shall the boys come to hang you and singe you and roast you? Now I will call them."

"O no!" said the young stork, and hopped again upon the roof with the others. On the third day they could fly tolerably well a little way, and then they thought that they could also float and rest upon the air. But plump! down they fell and were obliged quickly to move their wings again. Now came the boys below upon the street and sang their song:

"Stork, stork, fly home."

"Shall not we fly down and peck out their eyes?" asked the young ones. "No, let that be," said the mother. "Listen only to me; that is far more important. One, two, three, now to the left, around the chimney. See, that was very well. The last stroke was so pretty and correct that you shall have permission to fly with me into the swamp to-morrow. Thither will come more genteel stork families with their young ones; show them that mine are the prettiest, and that you strut along properly; that looks well and commands respect."

"But shall we not take revenge on the naughty boys?" asked the young storks.

"Let them call out as much as they please. You will fly up even to the clouds and come to the land of Pyramids when they are freezing and have no green leaves and no sweet apples."

"Yes, but we will have revenge," they whispered to one another, "and then we will exercise again."

Of all the boys upon the street, none were more provokingly intent upon singing the song then he who began it, and he was quite a little fellow. He was certainly not more than six years old. The young storks really believed that he numbered a hundred, because he was so much larger than their father and mother, and what did they know how old children and huge men might be!

The whole weight of their vengeance should be visited upon this boy. He had first begun it and he always kept at it. The young storks were very angry, and as they grew large they would bear it less patiently. The mother had to promise, at length, that they should be revenged, but not till the last day of their stay.

"We must first see how you deport yourselves at the great review. If you do badly so that the General runs you through the breast with his bill, then the boys will be right, at least in one respect. Let us see now."

"Yes, that thou shalt," said the young ones, and so took great pains. They practiced every day, and flew so prettily and lightly that it really was a pleasure.

Now came the autumn; all the storks prepared to collect together and to fly away to warmer countries during our winter. What a review was that! Over forests and villages must they go, only to see how well they could fly, for it certainly was a great journey that lay before them. The young storks did their part so well, that they received the testimonial, and the frogs and snakes they could eat; and that they immediately did.

"Now we will avenge ourselves," said they.

"Yes, certainly," said the stork-mother. "What I have thought of is certainly the most fair. I know where the pond is, in which lie the little human babies, until the stork comes and brings them to the parents. The pretty little creatures sleep and dream so sweetly, as they never more dream afterwards. All parents like to have such a pretty little child, and all children wish for a brother or sister. Now let us fly to the pond and bring one to each of the children that have not sung the wicked song and made fun of the storks."

"But he who began it!" cried the young stork. "The wicked, ugly boy! What shall be done with him?"

"There lies in the pond a little dead child that has dreamed away its life, that one we will take for him. Then he will weep because we have brought him a little dead brother. But to the good boy—you surely have not forgotten him, the one who said it was a sin to tease the poor beasts! To him we will bring not only a brother but a sister too. And since he is called Peter." And so it happened as he said—and all storks are called Peter—and so they are still called.

Farmer's Department.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

The Wild Carrot.

WE can well remember when this plant was unknown in Columbia County: Now it is becoming one of the most general and troublesome among our weeds.

The Wild Carrot is a biennial plant, and it produces seed in enormous quantities which, remaining persistent upon the stem, is widely scattered by late autumnal and winter winds. When the snow is crusted over in the depth of winter, the seed-heads are torn by the winds and the seed carried for miles over the smooth surface of the snow. It possesses great vitality and will germinate probably for several years after it is produced, when buried in the earth by plowing or other means. Being, when young, inconspicuous, the carrot does not attract attention, and the plants may become numerous before they are observed. But in its second year of growth when flowering, stems are produced, no one will overlook it either in his fields or along his fences, and when it is discovered, relentless and continued war should be made upon it. But this war must be intelligent as well as earnest or it will be unsuccessful. Hence it will be necessary that the farmer and horticulturist who desire to prevent the introduction or extension of this scourge upon their premises, shall understand the character and habits of the plant.

Mowing off the carrot in order to destroy it, is a complete mistake. Several flowering stems will succeed to each one cut off, and will very rapidly produce flowers and mature seed, even a second mowing will be followed by another removal of flowering shoots, and many of these will be so short or close to the ground that they will escape the scythe if it should be again resorted to for their extirpation.

When seen at a distance, the carrot resembles the Yarrow plant, and may be confounded with it. But upon near inspection it is found to be a much more showy plant with a widely branching flower stem, and much longer and more delicate white heads of flowers. *The root must be pulled out or cut off below the collar or neck of the plant* in order to its effectual destruction in any convenient manner short of deep plowing of the surface. Fortunately the carrot can be pulled up when in flower without much inconvenience, particularly when the ground is moist and yielding. In pulling, however, if the stem should break off without drawing out the root, the latter should be dug out or cut off with a knife or hoe.

The carrot commences flowering in July, and successive plants come into flower until the fall frosts arrive. In cleaning out ground infested, it is therefore necessary to go over it several times during the summer and fall, and repeat the operation of pulling the plants. If the flowers are well advanced when the pulling is performed the plants should be burned to prevent the ripening and distribution of seed.

The carrot will grow on roadsides, and along and in the corners of fences; hence one reason of the difficulty of destroying it completely when it has become located upon a farm. It is peculiarly troublesome in grass and clover lands. Its acridity and odor render it offensive and injurious in hay, and it is highly injurious to the growth and continuance of the clover or grass fields in which it appears. These become white with it in flowering time if it be permitted to spread over them, presenting at a distance the appearance of fields of buckwheat in bloom.

Of late years the carrot has spread widely over the country. It appears to follow the lines of railroads, and during the war was no doubt conveyed to many military posts and camps *in Yankee hay*. We suppose it obtains distribution also in clover seed although it has been alleged that the process of cleaning clover seed, when properly performed, removes it. When first introduced into any locality it appears in small quantity, but as its character is unknown, it is permitted to perfect its seed for distribution by the winds and presently it becomes abundant and difficult of extirpation. We advise our farmer friends to attack it early, upon its first appearance upon their lands, and by due vigilance and exertion prevent its firm settlement upon them. Where this has been neglected greater labor and care will be necessary to clear the farm of this nuisance, but in the course of a few years *it can be done*.

DRY GOODS, &c.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES

NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,

PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,

GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,

TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,

SALT,
SALT,
SALT
SALT,
SALT,

FISH,
FISH,
FISH,
FISH,
FISH,

GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c., &c.

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

L. N. MOYER'S

OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE.

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!!

The most complete and carefully selected stock to be found in the county, consisting in part of

Drugs, Chemicals,
Paints, Oils,
Colors, Varnishes,
Putty, Brushes,
Dye-Stuffs, Mixed Paints,
SPICES, ESSENCES, EXTRACTS, SPICES,
MEDICAL OILS,
Perfumery, Hair Dyes,
Fancy Soaps, Brushes,
Candles, Cosmetics,
Stationery, Pocket Books,
PEN KNIVES, PIPES, CIGARS, TOBACCO,
LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, SHADES, BURNERS,
Sponges, Common Skins,
Catheters, Specimens
Syringes, Breast Pumps,
Trusses of approved make,

A large assortment of choice Liquors for Medicinal purposes, together with the various

WELL KNOWN STOMACH BITTERS.

These with many other articles too numerous to specify form a stock which defies competition both as regards price and the quality of the goods.

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED WITH THE UTMOST CARE AND DESPATCH.

Country dealers are invited to inspect the stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find it greatly to their advantage. Fresh goods are continually being received from the city, and can be obtained either by schedule or retail.

Remember the place—EXCHANGE BLOCK—above Exchange Hotel, Main street, Bloomsburg.

August 9, 1867.

J. R. MOYER,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

where will be found a large and select stock of Drugs,

MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

Also all the
PATENT MEDICINES OF THE DAY,
I am now prepared to furnish Country Stores with Castor Oil, Gaffney's Cordial,
TURLINGTON'S BALSAM,
and all other medicines kept in first class at City prices.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

In medicines, quality is of the first importance.

Bloomsburg, June 7, 1867.

E. EVERETT & DR. J. B. CASE'S

NEW DRUG STORE,
IN GRANGEVILLE,
JUST OPENED

WITH A SPLENDID AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS APPERTAINING TO THE DRUG BUSINESS.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.

In short any article that can be found in the Drug line can be had at their store. Dr. J. B. Case is a Practioner, and also understands Pharmacy. E. Everett is a Dental student, has attended one term at the Jefferson Medical College, and understands the compounding of Drugs.

They respectfully invite the patronage of their friends, and the public generally, assuring them "SQUARE DEALING" and whatever will be purchased of them will be fresh and pure. (apr26'67

ALL AROUND THE WORLD!

THE FIRST PREMIUM Of a Silver Medal WAS AWARDED TO BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair holden in Nashua, Sept. 26, 1866.

BARRETT'S Vegetable Hair Restorative

Restores Gray Hair to its natural color. Promotes the growth of the Hair. Changes the roots to their original vitality and action. Prevents falling Hair and Dandruff. Is a Superior Dressing. It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East, West, North and South.

J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors, MANCHESTER, N. H.

☞ Sold by L. N. MOYER, Bloomsburg, Pa. and Druggists generally. (apr5'67-6m

THE GREAT

ZINGARI BITTERS

The component parts of this remarkable preparation were first discovered and distributed, some twenty years ago, by Dr. Canosura, the celebrated Egyptian Physician. Thousands of his suffering country men were restored to health, as well as great numbers of the inhabitants of Nubia and Abyssinia, and of the countries bordering upon the Southern coast of the Mediterranean Sea. Indeed, the fame of the ZINGARI BITTERS soon spread over Europe, and was adopted by the principal Physicians in charge of the hospitals of the old world, in which it is still used with preminent success. The Viceroy of Egypt placed the name of Dr. CANOSURA upon the "Roll of Nobles," and presented to him a Medal bearing the following inscription: "DR. CANOSURA, the Public Benefactor." This Bitters is now offered to the public of America with the full assurance that it will be found, upon a fair trial, to act as a specific for the cure of

Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Fever and Ague, Yellow Fever, Rheumatism, Typhoid Fever, Dyspepsia, Colic, Bronchitis, Consumption, Flatulency, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Debility, and Female Complaints.

Remarkable cures of the above diseases have been effected, as per numerous certificates, many from regular physicians, fully attest, and it is destined to supersede any preparation extant. As an agreeable Tonic, and an

INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, IT HAS NO EQUAL.

THIS
ZINGARI BITTERS
HAS FOUR
AS WELL AS BODY
AND AS A
PREVENTIVE
OF
DISEASE
HAS NO SUPERIOR.

A FEW WORDS TO LADIES.—The use of the ZINGARI BITTERS will give to you that soft, semi-transparent complexion which the God of nature (designing woman to be the loveliest of his works) fully intended that you should have—for it is nature's own powder and paint combined. By purifying the blood, stimulating the pigmentary cells of the dermis, and imparting health and life throughout the entire system, it especially gives that smooth clearness and beauty to the complexion so much to be desired—removing all roughness, blotches, freckles, pimples, and that yellow, sickly look so common in our day; and what is even better than this, it cures every species of female irregularities and disease

Principal Depot, Harrisburg, Pa.

RAHTER & HAUSE,
SOLE PROPRIETORS.

☞ For sale by L. N. MOYER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Bloomsburg, Pa. (12jan67-6m.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,

STATIONERS,
STEAM POWER PRINTERS
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS

529 Chestnut street, & 55 South Fourth street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

They make a speciality of furnishing National Banks, County Officers, Insurance Companies, Banking Houses, etc., with

EVERY ARTICLE OF BLANK BOOKS AND PRINTING,

having machinery specially adapted for all work they may require. (feb6'67-1y.

JOHN C. YEAGER & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, AND
LADIES' FURS,
No. 23 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,

Late Walter & Kaub,
Importer and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,
No. 216 North Third Street,
between Race and Vine
Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!
THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.

Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of

McKINCH & SHUMAN,

and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

this spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSINETS,

CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of

HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE,
AND GROCERIES,

all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of

"PAY AS YOU GO,"

and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.

McKINCH & SHUMAN.

ARMBRUSTER & BROTHER,

Importers and Jobbers of
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS
HOOP SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
THREADS, SEWING SILKS,
TRIMMINGS, FORTE MONNAIES
SOAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, AND
NOTIONS GENERALLY,
Also Manufacturers of
BRUSHES AND LOOKING GLASSES,
and Dealers in
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
BROOMS, ROPES, TWINES, &c.,
No. 708 North Third Street, above Vine,
Philadelphia.

M. M. MARPLE,

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND
FANCY GOODS,
No. 52 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

E. J. LESTER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES &c.,
No. 20 North Second Street, opp. Christ Church,
Philadelphia.

BARCROFT & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHS
CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, LINENS
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
Philadelphia.

ANDREWS, WILKINS & CO.

Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 305 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

JOSEPH S. DELL,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer in
CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND
VESTINGS,
No. 6 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

GROCERIES, &c.

REMOVAL OF
C. C. MARR'S
NEW STORE
TO SHIVERS BLOCK,

ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.

The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
TIN-WARE AND HARDWARE,
CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE,
CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,
TOBACCO,
HATS AND SHOES,
FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT,

all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce.

☞ Call and see.

April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

BERNARD STOHNER,

Would respectfully announce to friends and patrons, that he has opened a first-class
FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY STORE
where there may be found at all times, a fine collection of
FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, NUTS, &c.,
as well as
FINE GROCERIES
which may be obtained at reasonable rates. The stock is always fresh and of the very best quality. No pains will be spared to make this establishment the finest of its kind in town. A call is solicited before purchases are made elsewhere, as it is believed that perfect satisfaction will be given.
COLUMBIA HOUSE,
Main st., opposite Exchange Hotel,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
(may26'67.)

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Dealers in
FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,
Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.,
Philadelphia.
Sole agents for Wilcox's White Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Vine Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, BRANDY, &c., &c., &c.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.
(May 16, 1867-1y.

ESTABLISHED 1789.

JORDAN & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
and Dealers in
SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE,
No. 20 North Third street,
Philadelphia.

H. V. PETERMAN,

with LIPPINCOTT & THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 21 North Water Street,
and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

WEAVER & SPRANKLE,

WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
Nos. 225 and 227 North Street,
Philadelphia.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,

Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 24 North Wharves, and 5 North Water St.,
Philadelphia.

TOBACCO & SEGARS.

THE ONLY PLACE
to get the best
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
is at
HUNSBERGER'S,
a few doors below the American House,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

He has the largest and most select of
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO
ever offered to the citizens of Bloomsburg. All the fancy brands of
SEGARS,
and the best Fine-cut and Plug
CHEWING TOBACCO,
can be had at his counters.
TOBACCO PIPES
a great variety are among his large stock.
DON'T FORGET TO CALL.
H. H. HUNSBERGER.

HAGEN, BOYD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Wholesale Dealers in
LEAF AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
SEGARS, &c.,
No. 61 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

Consignors can forward their stock "In Bond," without prepaying the United States tax.

H. W. RANK'S

WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND
CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
No. 146 North Third Street,
between Cherry and Race, west side,
Philadelphia.

C. L. WOODRUFF,

Wholesale Dealers in
TOBACCOS, CIGARS, PIPES, &c., &c.,
No. 3 North Third Street, above Market,
Philadelphia.

FRISHMUTH, BROTHER & CO.,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS,
No. 16 North Third Street,
five doors below Race,
Factories, Nos. 223 and 225 Quarry Street,
Philadelphia.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,

DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &c., &c., &c.,
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Take this method of informing the citizens of Columbia county, that he has opened an extensive Hardware store on Main street, in Bloomsburg, near Iron street, and that he has on hand a LARGER STOCK AND BETTER ASSORTED than can be found any where else in the county, and which he intends to sell at prices which defy competition.

CHAINS, AXES, STEEL, IRON.

I have chains, all sizes, axes, all make and weight, steel, all sizes, iron, all shapes, and all very low.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,
of every description. Nails, axle pulleys, sash cords, latches, locks and knobs, butt screws, sash lifts, window springs, base knobs, strap hinges, hasps and staples, hooks and staples, and in fact everything needed in that line.

COACH & WAGON MAKERS' HARDWARE
embracing almost every thing in that line. Also

HARNESS MAKERS' HARDWARE,
Buckles, Japanned; buckles, silver plated; bitts of every kind; HAMES, iron; pad trees; HAMES, wood; saddle trees, rig trees, girth web, worsted and cotton; thread, silk, awls and needles, tools of all kinds.

SHOEMAKER'S HARDWARE,
A full assortment for carpenters. I have planes—all kinds, saws; hand, pannel, rip, and compass, squares—steel, iron, and try; boring machines, chisles, augers, bevels, mallets, braces, gauges, plows, rules, bits, and almost everything for carpenters.

FOR THE PEOPLE GENERALLY
I have coal
locks, coal
shovels, scoops,
coal sifters, lanterns, table cutlery, pocket
cutlery, plated spoons,
plated forks, servers, tea and coffee pots, butter knives, mill saws,
cross cut saws, circular saws, gang saws,
files, horse shoes, wrenches, rivets, hammers, hatchets, mattocks, picks, forks, grubbing hoes, shovels, spades, spading forks, hoes, rakes, hot pins, twine, skates, plows, coffin trimmings, Emery, red chalk, white chalk, wire, horse nails, meat cutters, seales, wash boards, horse buckets, wooden pails, clothes pins, glue, door mats, porch mats, parlor mats, corn poppers, paint brushes, horse brushes, sleigh bells, hoel rakes, enamelled Kettles, brass Kettles, copper kettles, sleds for children, cutter pans, (brass) axes, nails,

sledges, curtain fixtures,
Thimble skeins and boxes,
Pumps, lead pipe, etc.,
Tarret rope and hundreds of articles not enumerated constantly on hand at
CHARLES W. SNYDER'S,
Main Street, Bloomsburg.

IRON, TINWARE, &C.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of

MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST
FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES,
MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c

He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and every thing usually made in first-class Foundries.

His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.

Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.

This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.

PETER BILLMYER.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accommodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK PANS

on hand for sale.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE MILLER' STORE,
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE undersigned has just fitted up and opened his new

STOVE AND TIN SHOP,

in this place, where he is prepared to make up new TIN WARE of all kinds in his line, and do repairing with neatness and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand STOVES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS & STYLES, which he will sell upon terms to suit purchasers. Give him a call. He is a good mechanic, and deserving of the public patronage.

JACOB METZ.

Bloomsburg, April 26, 1867.

GEORGE H. ROBERTS,

Importer and Dealer in
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,
No. 331 North Third Street, above Vine,
Philadelphia.

J. H. LONGSTRETH,

PAPER-HANGING WAREHOUSE,
No. 12 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES,

Were awarded the Highest Premiums at the State Fairs of

New York, Kentucky, Vermont,
Tennessee, New Jersey Missouri,
Pennsylvania, Alabama, Ohio,
Mississippi, Indiana, Virginia,
Michigan, North Carolina, Wisconsin,
California, Iowa, Oregon.

AT THE FAIRS OF THE

American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Mass. Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Association,

And at numerous Institutes and County Fairs, including all the Fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years. First Prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of

LONDON, PARIS, DUBLIN, LINZ,

Besancon, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons, and they have been furnished, by special command, to the Empress of France, Empress of Austria, Empress of Russia, Empress of Brazil, Queen of Spain, and Queen of Bavaria.

THE GROVER & BAKER
ELASTIC-STICH
SEWING MACHINES

are superior to all others for the following reasons:—

1. They sew with two threads direct from the spools, and requiring no rewinding.

2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.

3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.

4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.

5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.

6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, nor ravel, but remain firm and durable.

7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.

8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on no other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

9. These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practised, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

In addition to their family machines they have also the

IMPROVED DOUBLE LOCK
STITCH MACHINES,

making a stitch alike on both sides. This Company make both the Lock and Double stitch Machines, so that persons having a preference can select such as they like best, and if not suited can exchange for the other, thus giving the public the advantage of this arrangement. They also make the newly invented

NO. 1 LOCK STITCH MACHINES

an advance upon all machines heretofore known for sewing with the Lock-Stitch. It is of great power and strength, especially adapted for tailors, shoemakers, harness-makers, carriage-trimmers, and for all descriptions of work to which the lock-stitch is applicable. It works with equal facility silk, cotton, or linen thread, and will sew the finest muslin as well as the thickest leather. Price $80; with Hemmers, $85. Their No. 2

A LIGHT RUNNING MACHINE,

containing many improvements, adapted for tailoring, vest-making, light shoemaking, as well as for family sewing. Large numbers of these machines are in use, and they give universal satisfaction. None who have seen this machine will willingly use the noisy and cumbrous lock-stitch machines heretofore in general use. Price $55; with Hemmers, $60.

These machines of every description can be had at the agent's office in Bloomsburg, at positively the manufacturer's prices, to which the attention of the public is especially invited.

T. H. MASTERS, *Agent,*
Hartman's Building,
Bloomsburg,
Mar2'67-1y.] Columbia County, Pa.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES are superior to all others for FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES Contain all the latest improvements; are speedy noiseless, durable; and easy to work.

Illustrated Circulars free. Agents wanted. Liberal discount allowed. No consignments made.

Address EMPIRE S. M. CO.,
aug4-1y 616 Broadway, New York

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.

W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,

give notice that they are prepared to accommodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

MILLER & HOST,

Successors to Franklin P. Seltzer & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
LIQUORS, WINES, &c.,
Nos. 410 and 412 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

E. A. HENDRY,

Successor to Hendry & Harris,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 55 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

J. P. BEARD,

with LIPPINCOTT, BOND & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS,
No. 413 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of
MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,
Nos. 525 Market, and 522 Commerce Street,
Philadelphia.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE FLORENCE
SEWING-MACHINES
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Salesrooms, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

While a large number of Machines have been offered to the public, some of which possess points of excellence and acknowledged merit, we have long felt what others have experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining in the

HIGHEST DEGREE
SIMPLICITY WITH DURABILITY,

and while capable of doing a

GREATER RANGE OF WORK,

one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all.

To supply a Sewing-Machine free from the objections attached to others has been no easy task; for we not only had to surpass other Machines, as they appeared years ago, but also as improved from time to time by more recent experience.

This we boldly claim has been accomplished by the liberal expenditure of capital, and the patient, untiring labor of years; and in presenting our Machine to the public, we shall make strong assertions respecting its merits, which we are prepared to substantiate in every particular.

Discarding the Chain and Loop, or Knit stitches, we adopted the

LOCK STITCH

(alike on both sides of the fabric), which is regarded by the masses as best suited to all kinds of work. But to meet objections sometimes urged against this favorite stitch, we have added the Knot, Double Lock, and Double Knot, either of which is

STRONGER AND MORE ELASTIC

than the Lock; thus enabling the operator to select a stitch

PERFECTLY SUITED

to every grade of fabric, and where necessary, sew seams much stronger than it is possible to do by hand.

THE FLORENCE

makes

FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES

with as much ease as ordinary Machines make one, and with as little machinery.

The result of repeated tests has been all we could desire, and from its first introduction the Florence has gained hosts of friends, and been regarded as a

HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY;

proving that the public fully appreciate the many advantages combined in the Florence Machine. Over all others, the Florence must be seen to be fully appreciated.

We claim for the

FLORENCE

the following

ADVANTAGES

over any and all

SEWING-MACHINES IN THE WORLD:

☞ It makes four different stitches, the lock, knot, double-lock, and double-knot, or one and the same machine. Each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric.

☞ Every Machine has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator,